FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 JULY 1985

Kuwait

The 11 July cafe explosions will not make Kuwait give up the course of its pan-Arab policy, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir stressed in a statement to the National Assembly reported by KUNA. Meanwhile, the authorities announced a reward for information leading to the discovery of the perpetrators of the explosions, which killed 8 people and injured 89 others, the agency noted.

Among the foreign condemnations of the cafe explosions, the Iraqi ambassador denounced the bombings and voiced Iraq's "total support" for Kuwait, INA noted. On the other hand, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Kuwait condemned the bombings, holding the Iraqi regime responsible, and stressed that Iran is ready to help protect Gulf countries against such "dastardly acts," according to IRNA.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq acknowledged that one of its planes crashed in enemy territory 12 July and held Iran responsible for the pilot's safety, according to an Iraqi military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. However, an Iraqi military source cited by INA denied Iranian claims that two Iraqi reconnaissance helicopters were downed in the south 13 July.

On land, Iraq crushed two Iranian offensives in the south 12-14 July resulting in 64 confirmed enemy casualties, according to Iraqi military communiques cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

Iranian authorities released the Kuwaiti ship seized by the Iranian Navy 20 June, a military source told IRNA, adding that military consignments bound for Iraq were removed from the ship.

In the wake of recent Iraqi air attacks on Turkish tankers in the Gulf, Iran urged Turkey to show a "suitable reaction" to such "inhumanistic measures," IRNA reported.

Afghanistan

Helicopter Crew Defects — The crewmen of two Afghan MI-24 helicopters defected to Pakistan 13 July after landing at Miran Shah in North Waziristan, Karachi radio reported. However, in a letter to the Pakistani authorities broadcast by Kabul radio, the DRA Foreign Ministry demanded that Pakistan return the two helicopters and their crew as soon as possible, contending that they had landed in Pakistan after losing their way on a training flight. The helicopters have been taken to an "unknown destination" for examination, according to "informed sources" in Miran Shah cited by AFP, and one is an MI-24d, equipped with an infra-red antimissile detection system.

Iranian Attitude — While Iran insists that the Soviet Union leave Afghanistan, this does not mean that the United States should be allowed to replace the Soviets in that country, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani asserted in remarks carried by IRNA 12 July. If the Americans set foot in Afghanistan, they will receive the same treatment as in Lebanon, he warned.

Pakistan

An Islamabad court sentenced seven military officers to lengthy prison terms on charges of plotting to overthrow President Ziaul Haq's government, Delhi radio reported 14 July. The authorities have also arrested about 600 people and seized large quantities of arms following recent Shi'ite unrest in the western city of Quetta, according to an earlier report by the Indian radio. Pakistan's interior minister, in a statement to the Senate published by the Karachi paper *DAWN*, blamed Shi'ite unrest in Quetta on one group that was seeking to capture the leadership of the Shi'a community, backed by "disgruntled politicians" and inspired by "foreign elements."

In a related development, the Iranian Foreign Ministry informed the Pakistani ambassador in Tehran of Iran's "concern" over the clashes between Shi'ites and police in Quetta, Tehran radio noted.

Lebanon

Political Situation — President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed Syria's determination to speed up solutions to end the civil war in a message to President Amin al-Jumayyil over the weekend, Beirut radio reported. "Informed sources" noted that the Syrian leader's message also explained the results of the recent Islamic-nationalist meeting in Damascus, the radio said. One Christian leader, Camille Sham'un, had earlier announced that his National Liberal Party would not recognize any resolutions adopted at the Islamic leaders' meeting in Damascus, according to the radio. On the Muslim side, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt told his fighters in a 14 July speech broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio that there will be no solution to the civil war "unless the Phalangists are uprooted from Lebanon," adding that the PSP has no objection to a truce that would allow it to build military strength. As for Lebanese-Palestinian relations, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Sidon leaders issued a joint statement 12 July telling Palestinians loyal to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to leave Sidon and the south within 1 week.

Detainees — A French journalist in Beirut disclosed that Hezbollah members had told him they regard the kidnapped foreigners in Lebanon as POW's, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon noted.

Syria-Libya

A recent visit to Libya by Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas resulted in a bilateral military agreement "similar to the one signed during the Sudanese defense minister's visit to the Jamahiriyah," JANA reported 12 July.

Sudan

Receiving a "national delegation" of Egyptian parties and trade unions 13 July, Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab stressed the "special relations" linking Sudan and Egypt, Omdurman radio reported. The Egyptian delegation also held talks with Sudanese party and trade union leaders, SUNA noted, and the two sides issued a joint communique which included a recommendation that the Egyptian Government extradite former President Ja'far Numayri to Sudan. Meanwhile, Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah told the Khartoum daily *AL-SAHAFAH* that if extradition is impossible, Numayri's deportation from Egypt would "remove the cloud" hanging over Sudanese-Egyptian relations, according to AFP.

Maghreb Affairs

Western Sahara — An SDAR official cited by APS accused France of giving Morocco military assistance in the Western Sahara, contending that French officers are fighting alongside the Moroccan Army on the latter's defensive walls. Another Saharan official denounced an agreement between Morocco and the Club Mediterranee to establish a tourist center in the Western Sahara, warning that the Saharans cannot accept responsibility for any loss of life or material that the Club may suffer as a result, Algiers radio reported.

Tunisia — Security authorities have discovered a spy ring operating within Tunisia in support of the ruling regime in Iraq and financed by the Iraqi Embassy in Tunis, according to a JANA report citing the Tunisian *AL-SHA'B*.

Algeria — President Chadli Bendjedid issued a directive to party organizations on revising the national charter, Algiers radio reported, noting that certain shortcomings cannot be effectively addressed without a new version.

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Arab Ministers Discuss U.S. Boycott of Beirut Airport

LD121352 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, July 12 (MAP) — The Executive Bureau of the Council of Arab Ministers of Transport and Telecommunications began Thursday in Tunis, an extraordinary session devoted to examining means of adopting a unified Arab stance to face the recently announced American decision to boycott the Beirut International Airport and the Lebanese civil aviation.

Sources close to the council indicated the Arab ministers consider the measures agreed upon by the American Administration following the hijacking last month of TWA plane, and the call made by Washington to its allies to take similar measures, constituted a threat to Lebanon's sovereignty and undermined the interests of the Lebanese people.

This extraordinary session of the Council of Arab Ministers of Transport and Telecommunications, chaired by Algerian Minister of Transportation Saleh Goudjil, is being attended by Tunisian and Syrian ministers of transport and telecommunications, as well as the Iraqi and Lebanese permanent representatives to the Arab League, and the Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs.

Also attending the session, are representatives of the Arab Council for Civil Aviation and of the Arab Union of Air Transport.

On the other hand, a delegation comprising Syrian, Iraqi, Algerian and Lebanese ambassadors to France, as well as the director of the Arab League mission in Paris, was received Thursday by the secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry, to whom it explained Arab countries' concern over the threats made by the American Administration against the Beirut Airport and the Lebanese national air carrier Middle East Airlines.

The Arab diplomatic delegation called on the French Government to "step up efforts at European and international levels, to help Lebanon recover its unity, security and stability".

According to a communique released by the Arab League mission in Paris, the secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry assured the Arab diplomatic delegation that Arab countries "could count on the friendship of France".

In a related development, the "Association for French Arab Solidarity" (ASFA) protested against President Reagan's intention to boycott the Beirut Airport and the Middle East Airlines.

In a communique released after the meeting of the association's administrative board, ASFA "regrets" the importance attached to "the consequences of terrorism without seeking the reasons behind it, which are the political problems, like that of the Palestinian question that should be settled as soon as possible, before it is too late".

On the other hand, ASFA's administrative board expressed great satisfaction at the decision of the French Government not to join in the "inacceptable" boycott of Beirut "prompted by purely American internal political considerations".

Meeting Ends; Report Issued

LD121909 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The Arab Transport Ministerial Council Executive Bureau's emergency session concluded in Tunis this morning. The session began yesterday at the suggestion of the Arab League secretary general to discuss the U.S. measures against Beirut International Airport and the two Lebanese airlines.

In a statement issued by the Executive Bureau, the conference deemed it appropriate to submit a comprehensive report by the Executive Bureau to the Arab League Council's emergency session to take whatever measures deemed appropriate regarding it [the report].

It is worth noting that Lebanon had called for an emergency Arab League Council meeting to confront the U.S. Administration's boycott measures against Beirut Airport and the Lebanese civil aviation in the wake of the U.S. TWA hijacking in June. The Lebanese request has thus far received the approval of six Arab League member-states.

PLO Statement Denounces Bomb Blasts in Kuwait

LD121551 Kuwait KUNA in English 1236 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 12 (KUNA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization Friday [12 July] denounced the two bomb explosions which caused the death of 11 persons and the injury of 89 others last night.

In a statement, the PLO office director here, 'Awni Battash, said the Palestinian people stand behind Kuwait against all forms of aggression, because they consider the security of Kuwait linked to the security of the Palestinian revolution.

He added that those responsible for the aggressive acts are mistaken if they believe they could force Kuwait to change its stands in defending the Arab causes, foremost of which the Palestine question.

Yasir 'Arafat Receives Rajiv Gandhi Message

JN131713 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1620 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a reply message from Rajiv Gandhi, Indian prime minister and current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The message deals with the serious situation in the Palestinian camps in Beirut.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said Gandhi stressed the nonaligned states' efforts to end the suffering of the Palestinian citizens in the Beirut camps. He also stressed India's support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

Joint Forces Shell Israeli Position in Lebanon

JN141711 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1617 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used katyushas to shell a Zionist military position near the town of Bint Jubayl, inside what the occupation forces call the security strip, in southern Lebanon this morning. The shelling caused heavy damage to the Zionist position and killed or wounded a number of Zionist soldiers.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but, as usual, declined to mention losses. It said its forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon rushed to the area, launched large-scale search campaigns, and arrested a large number of citizens.

Palestinian Fighters Attack Vehicles in Gaza

GF121930 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The military spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following: Our heroes operating in the occupied territories carried out three heroic operations on 11 July against enemy military vehicles in Khan Yunus, Jabaliya camp, and Al-Shati' camp. Incendiary bombs were used in all these operations. Following are the details of the operations.

At 1100, an incendiary bomb was thrown at a military vehicle while it was passing in the coastal area in Khan Yunus. The explosion destroyed the vehicle. At 1300 an attack using incendiary bombs was launched against a military vehicle while it was parked inside Jabaliya camp. The attack resulted in the destruction of the vehicle and the burning of all its contents. At 1630 an attack using incendiary bombs was launched against a military vehicle while it was parked inside Jabaliya camp. The attack resulted in the destruction of the vehicle and the burning of all its contents. At 1630 an incendiary bomb was thrown at a military vehilce in Al-Shati' camp in Gaza which wounded its driver.

Despite the campaigns of arrests which the enemy forces carried out in the areas of the operations, our forces moved safely out of the area. It is a revolution until victory.

PLO Presses for Right To Rebuild Camps

GF141947 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jul 85

["Text" of PLO statement on Beirut camps — read by announcer]

[Text] In the course of continuing to assault the Palestinian camps in Beirut and driving their inhabitants out, the Beirut municipality issued a brief statement in which it affirmed that there was no political decision to rebuild the camps. This stand by the Beirut municipality, which is accompanied by a continued siege of the camps by the Amal movement, the Lebanese Army, and the Syrian regime, is a stand which implies an insistence to continue the driving out of the Palestinians which is no longer restricted to the Beirut camps, but extends to all our camps in Lebanon.

It has become evident to everyone that the Israeli scheme against our camps and against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon has entered a new stage of coordination and distribution of roles so that it is no longer a coincidence that the Beirut municipality should object to the rebuilding of the camps and hint at using the gendarmerie and the army to prevent the rebuilding at the same time that Israeli planes carry out a tactical bombing of our camps in northern Lebanon. Meanwhile the organs of the Syrian regime prepare for a new war against our camps in the Sidon area, under the same previous claims which they used to cover up the crimes of assault on our camps in Beirut last month.

The PLO, while placing these new serious indications before the Arab countries, believes — out of responsibility for our camps and our masses in Lebanon — that the rebuilding of the camps in the wake of the ferocious war against them is one of the natural rights of the sons of our Palestinian people residing in Lebanon. It is a right to which all honest and struggling forces among the fraternal Lebanese people are committed, proceeding from the spirit of Arab, Islamic, and struggle brotherhood. It is also a right that is guaranteed by the resolutions of the Arab League and the United Nations. It is most respected by the official Lebanese authorities.

We call upon all free and honorable people in fraternal Lebanon to stand by the sons of our Palestinian people in their camps and to support the right of our Palestinian masses to rebuild the destroyed camps. We also call upon all fraternal Arab countries to honor their resolutions and commitments to support the steadfastness and continued presence of our masses in the camps, including the rebuilding of their houses and facilities which were destroyed by the evil and tragic war against them.

Palestine Fund Official on Kuwaiti Aid

GF141650 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 13 Jul 85 p 20

[Excerpts] Amman — Jawid al-Ghusayn, PLO executive committee member [chairman of the board of directors of the Palestine National Fund] has emphasized in an interview with *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that [Kuwaiti] National Assembly Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun has the right to give his opinion on Kuwaiti aid to the PLO and the ways in which this aid is spent. He remarked, however, that if Al-Sa'dun knew of the big burdens of the PLO, he would have adopted a stand supporting aid for it instead of demanding that the commitments approved by the Baghdad Arab summit conference be stopped.

In answer to a question he said: We are about to initiate a program for supporting the national economy in the occupied territories. You know well that Israel places obstacles and difficulties before any production project to support our people in the occupied territories. This, however, will not discourage us or make us refrain from supporting the national economy.

He added: We have made a decision not to pay any sums of money to anyone inside the occupied territories. We believe that our aim is to find work in the correct ways for the citizens in the occupied territories. Our people in the occupied territories must work for survival instead of turning into an impotent people that wait for aid. They have to work hard to stay in their dear land 'Palestine'. This is a revolution of sacrifice and not a revolution for making a living.

Al-Ghusayn affirmed that the Palestine National Fund has made steps toward cooperation with all international institutions through which we can promote our development projects inside the occupied territories since the Zionist authorities have placed obstacles in front of our people by not giving them permits to set up projects of vital development.

Al-Ghusayn praised the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development in Kuwait which extended a loan to support the Wadi al-Fari'a project in the occupied West Bank. He said: We hope that Arab and international funds will extend similar aid to establish other development projects.

GULF AFFAIRS

Further on Iran's Impounding of Kuwaiti Ship

Impounding Protested to UN

LD121834 Kuwait KUNA in English 1719 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] United Nations, July 12 (KUNA) — Kuwait said Friday the impounding by Iran of a Kuwaiti vessel last month was a "flagrant violation" of a 1984 Security Council decision protecting navigation in international waterways.

The incident occured on June 20, when the Iranian Navy intercepted the commercial vessel *Al-Muharraq* in international waters south of the Straight of Hormuz. The Iranians boarded the ship, diverted it toward the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas where it remains impounded.

In a letter to the president of the Security Council, Kuwait's Permanent Representative Muhammad Abu al-Hasan said the action had been condemned by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) at a July 9 meeting in Riyadh as a "flagrant violation of international law concerning navigation in international waterways."

The council affirmed, Abu al-Hasan said, that the safeguarding of navigation in international waterways was as much the responsibility of its members as that of all states and the international community. The council has decided to take all legal measures for the protection of the interests of the member states, Abu al-Hasan said.

The Kuwaiti envoy also made available to the Security Council the text of a communique issued by the Board of Directors of the United Arab Shipping Company [word indistinct] the vessel. In it, the company appealed to all international bodies and organisations to take "effective steps and adopt effective positions that will ensure the freedom and safety of international navigation in the region."

Ship Released

LD131352 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1226 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Jul (KUNA) — The Arab Shipping Company today announced that the *Al-Muharraq*, which was seized by the Iranian Navy and taken to Bandar Abbas 20 June, was released at 2100 last night.

A statement issued by the company said that following its release, the ship sailed to Abu Dhabi in the UAE, where it arrived at 1130 this morning. The statement added that following contacts with the ship by the company's operations department, it has been learned that all the members of the crew are in good health and are on board the ship, together with the freight. A total of 2.856 tons of freight in transit through Kuwait was unloaded at Bandar Abbas.

The statement said that after the freight destined for Abu Dhabi is unloaded, the ship will continue its journey to Dubai, Soha, Al-Dammam, and then Kuwait. The statement added that the company's agents at these ports will inform the merchants concerned about the time of the ship's arrival at these ports.

The Arab Shipping Company takes this opportunity to thank all the official and semi-official quarters for the efforts they made during the seizure of the ship. The company also thanks all the merchants concerned for their understanding and cooperation during that period.

Docks in Abu Dhabi

LD132128 Kuwait KUNA in English 1722 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 13 (KUNA) — The Kuwait-registered container ship, *Al-Muharraq*, released last night by Iran, called here before noon today and will tomorrow start offloading 902 tons of cargo destined for Abu Dhabi merchants.

The vessel, held by the Iranians since last June 20 in the port of Bandar Abbas, berthed at dock No 9 in Zaid's port where it was received by Kuwait's ambassador to the UAE, Qasim 'Umar al-Yaqut and managing director of the [word indistinct], the Kuwait-based United Arab Shipping Company, 'Abd al-'Aziz Slatt.

The Kuwaiti envoy, who inspected both the ship and crew, told KUNA this evening that the entire 35 crew men are in good condition and were proceeding with their normal duty on board.

The 15,386-ton vessel has a multi-national crew of 35 officers, sailors, and technicians.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Chilean Finance Minister

GF131820 Manama WAKH in English 1535 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Manama, 13 Jul (WAKH) — HH the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today Chilean Finance Minister Hernan Buchi, who arrived here last night.

The meeting was attended by Premier Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah; Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah; and Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Further on Al-Sharq, Al-Salimiyah Bombings

Interior Ministry Seeks Information

LD121344 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1242 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 12 Jul (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti Ministry of the Interior today called on those who went to the two popular cafes where there were explosions last night to give evidence to the security authorities about anything that might seem suspicious. A statement issued by the ministry calls on compatriots and residents to be vigilant and cautious and to cooperate with security personnel. They are asked to report any suspicious behavior by any person at public utilities and elsewhere.

Reward Offered

LD131702 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1632 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Jul (KUNA) — It was announced officially here today that Kuwait has allocated 50,000 Kuwaiti dinars as a reward to anyone who gives information leading to the discovery of the culprits who committed the two sinful explosions in the two public cafes last Thursday [11 July].

The two sinful incidents led to the martyrdom of 8 persons and the injury of 89 others and were condemned by Arab and international circles.

A source in the Department of Public Relations of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Interior told KUNA this evening that the sort of information required concerns the culprits themselves and persons who helped them in any way whatsoever, places where the culprits might be, and the means they of their movements.

The source appealed to citizens and residents that they be sure of the information they supply. he stressed that the authorities will deal with any information, and those who supply it, with complete secrecy.

Third Bomb Report Denied

GF141334 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 13 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Interior Ministry Under Secretary Major General Yusuf al-Khurafi has denied that the loud bang heard in Kuwait at 0930 [0630 GMT] on 12 July was caused by an explosion. He said it was caused by a Kuwaiti plane breaking the sound barrier.

Al-Khurafi also denied that a bomb was found and defused in Abu Hulayfah. He affirmed that there is no evidence of there being any bombs other than the two that went off in Al-Sharq and Al-Salimiyah on 11 July.

Official Denies Arrests

GF141544 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] In a statement to *AL-WATAN* Interior Ministry Under Secretary Major General al-Khurafi said that the security forces are continuously following up the investigations and analyses and are listening to reports and statements, but no arrests have been made so far, contrary to reports carried by some foreign news agencies.

Al-Khurafi told *AL-WATAN* that the two bombs planted by the criminals in the [Al-Sharq and Al-Salimiyah] cafes weiged 4-6 kg. He asserted that they were time bombs.

No GCC Meeting Planned

GF141546 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Jul (WAKH) — A top Kuwaiti source affirmed that his country would not call for a meeting of the GCC Ministerial Council to coordinate the stand toward the explosions in Kuwait on Thursday.

In a statement to the UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* published here today, the source said the GCC leaders' contacts with the amir of Kuwait stressed that coordination is continuous and there is no need for an emergency meeting.

Regarding reports that Britain will help find the criminals, the Kuwaiti source said that a number of brotherly and friendly countries offered assistance to Kuwait in investigating the incident. Kuwait has still not made any decision about these offers, the Kuwaiti source added.

Prime Minister on Policy

LD131743 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, has stressed that the two explosions in the two popular cafes will not make Kuwait give up the course of its pan-Arab policy, based upon its independent opinion and speaking the truth at international, Arab and Islamic institutions.

He pointed out in brief statement before the National Assembly, when the latter was discussing the developments in the aftermath of last Thurday's criminal incidents in two popular cafes in the east and in Al-Salimiyah, that the Kuwaiti people will not be shaken by such incidents. Indeed the incidents enhance love for the country and sacrifice for its sake.

Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, presented to the National Assembly a detailed report on the two incidents. He said that the criminals had planted two time bombs in the two popular cafes, each weighing between 4 to 6 kg in the gardens beside the two cafes. The explosions of the two bombs resulted in 8 dead and 88 people injured.

Interior Minister on Security

GF131132 Doha QNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Jul (QNA) — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad has emphasized that his country will not change its current policy, that it will continue its steady steps, and that its security and stability will not be undermined by barbaric acts.

In a statement published here today following the recent explosions in Kuwait, the Kuwaiti interior minister said: The stringent security measures adopted by the Kuwaiti authorities are not new, and will continue.

He said that two-thirds of those injured in the explosions have left the hospital after being treated; about 90 people were injured.

Cabinet Thanks Security Organs

LD141201 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate.

His highness the amir, may God protect him, this morning chaired a Cabinet meeting of at his office in the Amiri Court, at which the Cabinet heard his highness' directives on the security issues and what measures should be taken in this matter.

The Cabinet then moved to its headquarters at the Council of Ministers' General Secretariat, where the Cabinet continued its meeting under the chairmanship of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister and foreign minister, and completed studying security issues.

Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, stated the following:

After hearing a detailed report from Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir on the security measures taken to hunt down the criminals responsible for the recent explosions in popular cafes in Al-Sharq and Al-Salimiyah, the Cabinet would like to praise the good efforts exerted by the security organs at the Ministry of Interior, with the help of the Armed Forces and the National Guard, to preserve security and to hunt the criminals.

The Cabinet also extends its thanks to the presidents and the responsible officials of the sisterly and friendly countries for their contacts with his highness the amir, may God protect him, and Kuwaiti officials, in which they expressed their denunciation of the sabotage acts, which occurred recently in the country.

The Cabinet would also like to extend its thanks to both citizens and residents for expressing their sincere cooperation with the security organs and their discipline concerning the security measures taken to preserve security and safety.

The Cabinet also extends its sincere thanks and appreciation for all who have expressed their sympathy toward us and expressed their denunciation of the ugly crime, whether from inside Kuwait or from outside, including the local, Arab and foreign press, praying to Almighty God to help us achieve our message; He is the one to answer prayers.

Reportage on Visit of Saudi Foreign Minister

Saudi Foreign Minister Arrives

LD131313 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1236 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Jul (KUNA) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Kuwait today by order of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, to express the solidarity of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with Kuwait in its tribulation. He was met by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, acting prime minister and foreign minister, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, under secretary for foreign affairs, and the Saudi ambassador to Kuwait.

Amir Receives Saudi Minister

LD131642 Kuwait KUNA in English 1530 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 13 (KUNA) — H.H. the amir received in audience Saturday evening the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

The visiting official conveyed the condolences and sympathies of H.M. King Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz and the Saudi Government and people to his highness, the Kuwaiti people, and families of the victims of terror which claimed the lives of innocent civilians.

The audience was attended by the acting premier and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad.

Prince Condemns Bombings

LD131748 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1645 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 13 Jul (KUNA) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the criminal explosions in Kuwait last Thursday [11 July] were carried out by criminals who would do things that do not agree with our Islamic faith or our Arab nature and manners.

At the end of his short visit to Kuwait, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed sorrow and pain for the victims of this criminal action and contempt for the criminals.

He said that every Saudi citizen shares the pain and sorrow that are felt by every citizen of this dear country that has undergone many and long sacrifices to serve Islam and the Arabs.

In reply to a question by KUNA, the Saudi foreign minister said that in the middle of these incidents, the cooperation among the GCC countries is going on in all fields, security as well as others.

He said that if these incidents led to anything, they will lead to the escalation of this cooperation between the two countries.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left the country after a short visit during which he met the amir and talked to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, the acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. The talks concentrated on the relations between the two countries and on the effects and results of the recent criminal terrorist incidents.

OMAN

ICO Secretary General Begins Official Visit

GF131726 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpts] ICO Secretary General Sharif al-Din Pirzada arrived in Oman today on an official visit to the Sultanate that will last several days.

On arrival he made a statement to radio, television, and local press in which he expressed his pleasure at making this visit, during which he will meet with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn

Sa'id. He said that his majesty is truly one of the most prominent Muslim leaders. He has a true commitment to raising the level of Islamic unity and solidarity in a manner that benefits the good of the whole Islamic nation and to achieving and preserving international peace and security. He said that through his participation in Islamic summit conferences, his majesty has greatly contributed to enabling the Islamic nation to achieve its mutual aims and has contributed toward international peace.

With regard to the bombing incident in Kuwait, the ICO secretary general said that he condemns acts of terrorism everywhere, particularly in Islamic countries, and denounces such acts that lead to the death of innocents. He said that he agrees with and supports all the measures that the Kuwaiti Government is taking, together with Arab and Islamic countries, to uproot terrorist acts of all forms.

Sharif al-Din Pirzada was received by Ambassador Salim ibn Hasan Makki, chairman of international conferences and organizations at the Foreign Ministry; 'Ali ibn Ahmad al-Musuli, assistant chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the Pakistani ambassador to Oman; and a number of senior officials at the Foreign Ministry.

Trade Minister Departs for London

GF130755 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Staff Colonel Salim ibn 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, minister of industry and commerce, and his accompanying delegation left for London this morning on an official visit to the United Kingdom that will last several days. The visit is in response to an invitation from the British trade secretary. The minister of industry and commerce will discuss with his British counterpart the means of strengthening trade and economic cooperation between the Sultanate and Britain.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Visit of Bangladesh Foreign Minister

Chowdhury Arrives in Jeddah

LD122226 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2110 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 12 Jul (SPA) — Bangladeshi Foreign Minister Humayun Chowdhury arrived this evening in Jeddah on a visit to the Kingdom, during which he will convey a message from Bangladeshi President Hussain Mohammad Ershad to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Foreign Minister Receives Chowdhury

GF131250 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1110 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 13 Jul (SPA) — His Royal Highness [Foreign Minister] Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met today with Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Chowdhury, who is currently paying a visit to the Kingdom. During the audience they discussed bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Fahd Receives Bangladesh Minister

GF141330 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the royal court today Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Choudhury, who delivered to him a message from Bangladesh President Mohammad Hussain Ershad.

The meeting was attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; 'Abd al-Latif al-Maymani, Saudi ambassador to Bangladesh; and Mohammad Mohsin, Bangladesh ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Defense Official Meets ROK Chief of Staff

GF131256 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Riyadh, 13 Jul (SPA) — 'Uthman al-Humayd, assistant defense and aviation minister for military affairs, received today General Chong Ho-yong, ROK chief of staff, and his accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations. Earlier, the ROK chief of staff met with Major General Muhammad al-Hammad, chief of the staff, and Major General Tahir Saktawi, acting commander of the ground forces.

The ROK chief of staff arrived in the Kingdom yesterday on a 3-day visit.

Fahd Contacts Kuwaiti Amir, Denounces Terrorism

GF131121 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this morning made a telephone call to his brother the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

His majesty expressed to his highness his denunciation and condemnation of the criminal acts of terrorism against public places in Kuwait.

He also expressed to his brother Shaykh Jabir Saudi Arabia's support for fraternal Kuwait and its readiness to place all its potential at Kuwait's disposal.

His majesty, God keep him, was assured of the healthy condition of the innocent citizens who were injured. He wished mercy and forgiveness to the martyrs of the incident.

Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left for Kuwait as an envoy of his majesty the king to do whatever Islamic and Arab duty bids — a show of fraternal participation of feelings in such circumstances.

UAE

Oil Minister Returns From Vienna Meetings

GF131122 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources, returned home this morning after participating in the OPEC consultative meetings held in Vienna last week.

PDRY

Working Session With Ethiopian Delegation Ends

GF121720 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The delegations of the YSP and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) today ended their working session under 'Ali Sha'i' Hadi, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Higher Party Control Committee; and Comrade Alemu Abebe, member of the COPWE Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Control Commission. During this session, they exchanged experiences and views pertaining to the structure and activities of the two parties' control committees and their connections with various party frameworks, within which they can soundly supervise the internal party life and create suitable horizons for the parties' experiments. These experiments enable the parties to carry out their duties in line with the aims of the two parties.

The two sides emphasized the importance of such meetings in reaping mutual benefits and nurturing the deeprooted ties between the two friendly parties. This session was attended by the members of the delegations, party members, and the Ethiopian ambassador in Aden.

Visiting Palestinian Delegations Depart Aden

GF142010 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Delegations of the PFLP, under Brother Abu al-'Abd Yunus, member of the PFLP Political Bureau; the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], under Brother Salih Ra'fat, member of the DFLP political bureau; and the Palestinian Liberation Front, led by Brother Abu Saji, member of the front's Central Committee, left Aden today following a visit to the PDRY at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee which lasted for several days.

During the visit, they held several meetings with party and state leaders, and met with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

During these meetings, they exchanged joint views on all the current political developments in the Arab region, particularly concerning the Palestinian question.

They were seen off by Brother Mahmud al-Najashi, member and deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and a number of officials in the Central Committee Secretariat.

YAR

President Addresses Local Election Meeting

GF141310 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Speech by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to an expanded meeting of chairmen and members of Election Supervision Committees held at the military college in Sanaa on 13 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. God's prayers, and peace be upon his faithful prophet. Brothers, all who are attending this meeting:

I welcome you to this huge meeting on the road of freedom, democracy, and progressive and advanced political action. [applause] We congratulate you and bless your choice to supervise the noblest national task — supervision of the increase in membership of the General People's Congress and the general assemblies of the local councils for cooperative development. This is a major and unique national task. [Words indistinct] in our dear homeland, the homeland of the glorious September Revolution. [Applause]

You are shouldering this trust by supervising the elections process to increase popular participation in this advanced political action [words indistinct]. We are implementing the resolutions of the General People's Congress in its second session held last year by implementing an increase in membership to the General People's Congress and the general assemblies of the local councils for cooperative development.

The elections will be free and democratic. They will be completed by secret ballot so that this will not embarrass the voters [words indistinct] and who want to use political action as a tool, deviate from its right course, or tamper with cooperative action and embarrass citizens [word indistinct] their votes.

It is my right to give my vote to anyone that I believe to be good, patriotic, righteous, revolutionary, wise, and committed to faith. We must give our votes to such a person. [applause] Elections should not be conducted by leaked lists of names and by lobbying on the streets. We should always choose whoever is sincere. Balloting will be secret, and you can vote for whoever (?you think to be good). Brother supervisors, you should tell the citizens that there will be no embarrassment and that the government has decided to make the ballot secret so as not to embarass the citizen and to avoid causing him harm. [applause]

Brothers, our country will witness an organized and progressive political action in the future, thanks to efforts, cooperation, solidarity, and confidence between the leadership and masses. Our masses are the party concerned with this and every head of an establishment, officer, minister, or official is only a servant for these people in this [word indistinct]. [Applause] Brothers, no voice should eclipse that of people and no leader should rise above the leadership of the people. The people are the leaders and the ones who have the voice. Brothers, every official should [word indistinct] the will of the people and should highly respect the people because the people are the leader, minister, officer, and the head of the establishment. You brother citizen, minister or head of establishment are only a citizen [words indistinct] whether you are minister, leader, or officer. You were a citizen who nourished on this land.

Brothers, I bless you your high confidence and wish you success. Finally, I would like to thank the Higher Elections Committee and brother governors for the perfect organization and the preparations they made for this huge congregation to ensure success for elections. Thank you all, and peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [Applause]

Mubarak Cables Saddam on Iraq's National Day

NC131147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the occasion of Iraq's national day:

It pleases me to send to Your Excellency my sincerest heartfelt congratulations on fraternal Iraq's national day. I would like to assert to you, on this occasion, our pride in the fraternity and cooperation between our people. We hope that our relations will grow stronger for the mutual benefit of the people and in support of our glorious nation's issues.

Please accept, Your Excellency brother president, my sincerest greetings and best wishes of health and happiness for you, wishing the fraternal Iraqi people all the best and prosperity. With my best respect and appreciation.

Mubarak Cables Kuwaiti Amir on 'Criminal' Acts

NC132115 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable to his highness, the amir of Kuwait:

Your Highness, Brother Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir, amir of the State of Kuwait. With profound sorrow, the Egyptian people and I received the news of the recent incidents in your fraternal country which claimed the lives of several innocent people. Such incidents were committed by deluded people whose goal was to terrorize Kuwaiti citizens and to set back their achievements.

Your Highness, brother, while conveying to you and to the families of the victims my most profound condolences and my most sincere sympathy, I would like to reaffirm the Arab Republic of Egypt's denunciation of such criminal and inhuman actions that conflict with the most basic human principles, ideals, and rights. I am confident that Kuwait's citizens, by virtue of your wise leadership, will confront all those who contemplate jeopardizing the people's security and stability.

Your Highness, the amir, I implore Almighty God to protect you and your people from every evil.

[Signed] Your brother, Muhammad Husni Mubarak

'Ali Interviewed on Lebanon, Peace Process

AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI

NC121533 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1348 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, 12 Jul (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has emphasized his country's rejection of terrorism and hijacking. He said that Egypt does not believe the hijacking of the American plane should be answered by punishing the Lebanese people. Beirut Airport is their most important point of entry and exit.

In an inerview with the Lebanese magazine *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI*, which will appear tomorrow, Kamal Hasan 'Ali added: America's response to the hijacking of its plane has been inconsistent with the efforts being made to reach a settlement in the Middle East. It has also had a negative impact on U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's visit to the region. The purpose of his trip is to contact all the parties in the area in order to help promote efforts for a settlement.

On Egypt's position toward the continuing dialogue of weapons in Lebanon, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: My country attaches great importance to Lebanon's freedom and independence and to the preservation of the Palestinian people, who have and continue to suffer a great deal. He called on all foreign parties to take their hands off Lebanon. 'Ali pointed out that Lebanon has suffered as no other nation has in the past 10 years.

Referring to the Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue, Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted: The way in which the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was formed indicates that it includes Jordan and the PLO. Its composition reflects the existing legitimate parties. Should a dialogue take place with such a delegation, it would undoubtedly facilitate the next stage. That phase could take the form of face-to-face meetings under UN auspices or bilateral contacts. When asked about Egypt's view on how prepared the United States is to take part in the peace process, Kamal Hasan 'Ali expressed his belief that there has been some real progress.

To substantiate his claim, he pointed to the Israeli Government's position and the extent of Israel's ability to proceed on the road to peace. He also highlighted the flexibility shown by Prime Minister Peres in leading a government which also contains the Likud bloc. He referred to another point, the ability to form a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, which is now receiving attention. He described these as the two basic factors in the problem.

He emphasized that the most important thing is Peres' ability to act once the delegation has been formed. As for the position taken by Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states toward the efforts made by Jordan and the Palestinians, the prime minister said: They have been silent, and silence is sometimes a sign of approval.

AL-JUMHURIYAH

NC130725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stressed that Arab infighting must be condemned and that Egypt believes it is now time for all foreign parties to take their hands off Lebanon.

In an interview with the 13 July edition of *AL-JUMHURIYAH*, the prime minister said that Egypt's view of events in Lebanon is dictated by that country's independence and freedom and also by the need to safeguard the Palestinians who have suffered greatly and who are still suffering. He added that Egypt does not believe that the TWA hijacking should be confronted by imposing sanctions on the Lebanese people because Beirut Airport provides an entry and exit point for them. 'Ali stressed that Egypt firmly opposes terrorism. No country that respects man's rights and freedom of movement can accept terrorist actions and hijackings. However, there is another principle that must be mentioned: Violence breeds violence. On this basis, Egypt believes that terrorist actions harm international relations.

In his interview, 'Ali noted that the negative attitude prevailing in the Middle East is one of the causes of extremism. He added that the TWA hijacking delayed U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's visit to the region, the purpose of which was to get in touch with all parties in order to give momentum to the peace efforts. He expressed his hope that it will not be too long before the United States will resume its peace efforts.

'Ali continued: Holding a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will facilitate the next stage, whether this involves direct communications under the aegis of the United Nations, or other forms of communications. He pointed out that holding a dialogue under the aegis of the United Nations does not necessarily mean the presence of many parties. He also noted that the representation of all major powers is not a condition, stressing that dialogue is a first step and that it will pave the road for starting an Arab-Israeli dialogue. Regarding Egyptian-Arab relations, 'Ali stressed that Egyptian-Iraqi relations are normal. The only thing lacking is a full-fledged Iraqi ambassador in Cairo. Cooperation with Jordan is comprehensive, including military cooperation. Egyptian-Arab relations, he added, are necessary. There is an undeclared exchange of views between Egypt and the Arab countries.

Touching on Egyptian-Soviet relations, the prime minister said that trade relations with the Soviet Union are good and have never stopped. He pointed out that now is the time for us to reassess and reschedule the Egyptian military debt. There are some financial matters pending between Egypt and the Soviet Union. 'Ali dealt with internal security problems at the conclusion of his interview. He stressed that extremism is alien to Egypt and has been imported. Extremism does not stem from the Egyptian people. He drew attention to the fact that the call against extremism is continuing, expressing his view that issues can be dealt with through dialogue, since extremism, even under the aegis of religion, means isolation from society.

Interior Minister Rushdi Comments on Terrorism

NC130925 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has stressed that no religious leader has been arrested, contrary to rumors being disseminated by some people for their own purposes. He said that all measures taken by the police are legal and that there are no restrictions or arrests. The majority of citizens fully realize the objectives of those who are spreading such lies.

In an interview with the 13 July edition of *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, the interior minister pointed out that terrorism is not limited to one region or one country, but has spread throughout the world. We, in Egypt, he added, are subject to this trend for reasons that we all know.

He explained that there is coordination among the Egyptian security organs that deal with terrorism. They are following up the attempts to export terrorism to Egypt and are working to foil these attempts. He pointed out that the terrorist attempts which have been discovered and made public, as well as incidents discovered recently but which have not yet been publicized, indicate that terrorists are continuing viciously and peristently to infiltrate into the country. The interior minister noted that hostile activities depend primarily on support from abroad and are in some way linked to that base of support. This fact has become clear from the discovery of previous cases. Major General Ahmad Rushdi indicated that terrorism is not only exported from abroad, but takes other forms. Terrorism does not stop with attacks on individuals, but extends to the point where some persons and groups attempt to subjugate their opposition by force even if it means using weapons and threats.

France's Dumas Concludes Visit, Departs 13 Jul

NC130652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0632 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this morning at the end of a visit to Egypt during which he conveyed a message from President Francois Mitterrand to President Husni Mubarak. During his 2-day visit, the French minister met with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. His talks dealt with the international political situation and with developments in the Middle East.

Trade Union Delegation Returns From Iraq

NC120901 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0839 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA) — The Egyptian General Trade Union Federation [GTUF] delegation led by Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, manpower and training minister and president of the federation, returned to Cairo this morning at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, discussions dealt with relations between the GTUF and the Iraqi Trade Union Federation, the exchange of workers' culture, and the holding of educational seminars in the two countries.

Iraqi Finance Minister Concludes 2-Day Visit

NC131841 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — Iraqi Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq left Cairo this afternoon after a 2-day visit. He was seen off at the airport by Iraqi Embassy [as received] staff in Cairo.

Ramadan on Ties With Egypt, Libya, Gulf War

NC131140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Jul (MENA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister, has stressed that Egyptian-Iraqi relations are constantly developing. Visits are exchanged at the highest levels and coordination is under way on all matters of concern to the two countries and to the Arab Nation.

In an interview with today's edition of the Kuwaiti magazine *AL-MAJALIS*, Ramadan said that the objective of his recent visit to Cairo was to sign a comprehensive agreement on bilateral cooperation regarding the areas of economics, agriculture, commerce, culture, tourism, and information. The agreement also includes cooperation and coordination between organizations and unions. A number of detailed agreements in various areas will be signed in the near future.

Regarding the restoration of diplomatic relations between Iraq and Egypt, he said: Presidents Husni Mubarak and Saddam Husayn have an understanding on this issue. Both presidents understand that any steps taken must avoid complications for Iraq so that we will not be misunderstood. Hence, both leaders have agreed to deal with this subject with mutual understanding. They both have agreed that the issue of not restoring diplomatic relations must not constitute an obstacle to bilateral relations. Iraq's relations with Egypt, he added, are unique and special.

Touching on military cooperation between Egypt and Iraq, Ramadan said that military cooperation must be included within the overall plan for developing the Arab nation's capability to confront its enemies. Egypt and Iraq cooperate in many areas, including the spheres of industrialization and armaments.

Regarding relations with Libya following a recent Libyan-Iranian statement, he said: We have become used to a lot of things from Al-Qadhdhafi's regime, starting with his sabotage of inter-Arab and Arab-African relations, his obvious plotting against the Arab nation's interests, and his standing in the same trench with our enemies. As for the recent Iranian-Libyan statement, the substance of the statement has been repeated by the Libyan and Iranian regimes before, in one form or another; however, it is a big step.

Ramadan stressed that plotting will be brought to account. He added that relations with Libya have been severed and that the most recent measure has been the final expulsion of the Libyan diplomatic mission.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, he asserted that the war will end only with the downfall of Tehran's present rulers and when Iran no longer has the ability to continue it. He declared that the war is continuing on land, on the sea, and in the air but that Iraq has stopped attacking Iranian cities due to certain circumstances.

In his interview, Ramadan declared Iraq's support for the PLO. He said that Iraq's position toward the PLO is the same as that of all Arabs: The organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, he said: We view any agreement between any two Arab sides as a positive step on the road to unification. From this premise, we are confident that the PLO and Jordan will not agree on anything that does not serve the interests of the Arab Palestinian and Jordanian people.

Government Denounces Explosions in Kuwait

JN131229 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1046 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Jul (INA) — Iraq has denounced the two explosions that occurred in two popular cafes in Kuwait last Thursday in which a number of innocent people were killed.

During a meeting with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, acting prime minister and foreign minister here today, 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani, Iraqi ambassador in Kuwait, voiced Iraq's total support for fraternal Kuwait.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed his appreciation for Iraq's stand toward Kuwait and asked the Iraqi ambassador to convey the greetings of Kuwait — amir, government, and people — to President Saddam Husayn and the fraternal Iraqi Government and people. He also stressed Kuwait's unchanging policy on Arab and international issues.

Minister Denounces Attack

JN141845 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister, has had a telephone conversation with Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah. The Iraqi minister denounced the criminal attack against innocent people in Al-Salimiyah and Al-Sharq areas in Kuwait. He affirmed Iraq's stand by Kuwait in facing terrorism directed against the country's security and stability. Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad thanked Minister Sa'dun Shakir for Iraq's sincere stand and sentiments toward Kuwait.

[Words indistinct] but these vile and cowardly attempts, the goal of which is to impose the fait accompli on Arab rulers and on those who sympathize with Iraq. They are an example of blatant interference in Kuwait's domestic affairs and an example of hatred for Kuwait's stands. We denounce this criminal act.

Peace, Solidarity Council, WPC Issue Communique

JN131306 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) — The Peace and Solidarity Council in Iraq and the WPC secretariat have stressed the importance of cooperation between the WPC and international and national organizations to intensify the world campaign for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war. This was contained in a joint communique issued in Baghdad and Helsinki today on talks a Peace and Solidarity Council delegation held recently with the WPC Secretariat in Helsinki. The communique was signed by Dr 'Isam 'Abd 'Ali, assistant secretary general of the Iraqi Peace and Solidarity Council, and by WPC Secretary General Romesh Chandra. The communique said these organization can work to entrench peace and justice in accordance with international law, the UN Charter, UN resolutions, and internationally acknowledged rights to sovereignty and independence.

The two sides reviewed the current international situation, expressed great anxiety over escalation of the arms race that may lead to a nuclear confrontation, and reiterated their support for the Nonaligned Movement's stand on disarmament and the situation in the Middle East. The two sides also expressed unlimited support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to attain their inalienable rights to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,893

JN121647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,893 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 12 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue to score one victory after another, daily confirming their overwhelming superiority over the remnants of barbarism and backwardness as well as their determination to deal further blows to the forces of the tyrannical clique until it submissively yields to the call for a comprehensive peace. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. It is another accomplishment by your sons who are well known for their unique courage, meticulous performance, and enthusiasm to liberate and defend the land. In implementation of the directives of our triumphant leader — may God protect him and guide his steps — two forces from the valiant Dhulfiqar Forces, under the command of Staff Brigadier General 'Abd Mutlaq Hamud al-Juburi, and from the heroic 99th Brigade, under the command of Staff Brigadier General Riyad 'Ali Ghalib, carried out a sweeping offensive against the enemy positions along a 1 and 1/2 km front in the heroic II Army Corps sector under the command of Major Hadi Haraysh Hasan, assisted by Captian Taha Jamil Hammadi, and the command of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Hamid Rashid Hasan, assisted by Lieutenant Jamal Khalil Isma'il. In a lightening battle during which the men's morale and interpid spirit was manifested, the enemy forces were crushed and their positions were completely purged. The situation was settled in favor of our forces in their new positions. Confirmed enemy losses amounted to 50 dead in addition to large numbers of wounded and prisoners. Our forces also seized large quantities of weaponry and hardware. May God bless the II Army Corps heroes. Proceed toward frech victories.

2. While our efficient ground forces are scoring the most splendid victories in the operational sectors, our brave Air Force continues to inflict the heaviest losses on the enemy. At 0615 [0215 GMT] today our valiant eagles of the air carried out a successful raid against a large maritime target near Khark Island. After hitting it accurately and effectively, they returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

3. Since this morning and for the 3d consecutive day, our Air Force planes have continued their bold raids against enemy positions, troop assembly points, and equipment in the IV Army Corps and northern sectors, pouring down their fire on the heads of the tyrannical clique's remnants. Our aircraft carried out 113 combat missions during which they inflicted massive losses in men and equipment. All our aircraft returned safely to base, except one aircraft which crashed in enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of the pilot.

4. Our helicopter gunships carried out bold raids against enemy armored vehicles, troop assembly points, and weaponry empacements in the IV Army Corps and the East Tigris sectors, inflicting large losses in men and equipment. Our helicopters destroyed several enemy armored vehicles, several troop assembly points, and one antiaircraft machinegun. All of our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

5. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units delivered effective strikes against enemy positions, vehicles, and troop concentrations in the central sector, killing four, wounding three others, and destroying two vehicles and one infantry position with its occupants killed.

6. Our forward units engaged enemy positions in the northern sector with artillery and mortars, destroying five personnel shelters and three observation posts and setting two hardware stockpiles on fire.

7. The brave artillerymen directed their fire against the enemy positions and boats in the East Tigris sector, destroying three boats and three infantry positions, burning one raft and killing its occupants, and knocking down one tower, killing its men.

8. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled Mandali and Al-'Uzayr and their suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 July 1985

Communique No 1,894

JN131647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,894 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 13 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To safeguard Iraq's territory and sovereignty and to protect the safety of its sons and the achievements of their glorious revolution, our valiant Armed Forces continue their activities in the sectors of operations against the forces of the tyrannical clique which is proceeding on the path of evil and aggression. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The frustrated enemy sent one infantry regiment to approach one of our forward unit's positions in the IV Army Corps sector. In a battle during which the courage of our hero men, their high morale, and their splendid performance were manifested, the enemy force was crushed, with God's help, and sustained heavy losses in life. Confirmed enemy losses amount to 40 killed and 13 vehicles carrying personnel, 11 hardware stock-

piles, 2 tubular launchers, 1 medium-caliber machinegun, and 1 enemy observation post destroyed.

2. The criminal enemy sent a force estimated at an infantry regiment to attack one of our forward unit's positions in the central sector. However, our fighters' courage, alertness, and high preparedness prevented the enemy from attaining its vile objectives. The enemy force was confronted with artillery, tanks, and other types of weapons and was prevented from reaching our forward positions. The enemy sustained heavy losses in life and equipment amounting to two infantry companies. The dead enemy soldiers from these two companies still litter the no-man's-land while the rest fled the fire of our hero soldiers.

3. Our giant Air Force planes pursued their destructive raids on enemy troop concentrations and enemy personnel and equipment assembly points in the northern sector of the battlefield, completely destroying them. Our planes safely and triumphantly returned to base, praise be to God, after accomplishing 42 combat missions.

4. To inflict further losses on the tyrannical clique's forces, the valiant helicopter gunship knights carried out combat sorties over enemy positions, equipment, and tanks opposite our units' positions east of Basra and east of Tigris. Scoring accurate and effective hits, they destroyed two enemy tanks, two boats, several troop concentrations, and one hideout, after which they safely returned to base, praise be to God.

5. Our brave artillery units dealt concentrated blows to enemy positions, weapons positions, and military hardware in the East Basra sector of operations, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment, damaging two enemy tanks, destroying three infantry positions and one mortar, the crew of which was killed, and setting one enemy excavator on fire.

6. One of our brave combat patrols clashed with an enemy ambush in the East Tigris sector of operations. With extreme courage, the patrol completely destroyed the ambush. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units destroyed two infanrty positions, killing their occupants.

7. One enemy observation post was destroyed and two of its occupants were killed while others were wounded in the northern sector of the battlefield.

8. Three enemy soldiers were killed and one infantry position was destoryed in the central sector of the battlefield.

9. The tyrannical clique's forces shelled Al-'Uzayr and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

10. Escaping the sanguinary regime ruling Iran, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with one of our forward units at the battlefront and were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 July 1985

Communique No 1,895

JN141641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,895 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 14 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces, which were at the forefront of the forces that brought about the blessed 14 July revolution, are currently continuing their heroic fighting in defense of Iraqi sovereignty against aggression under their victorious commander, President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him. With God's help, the leader's wisdom, and the determination of our men, these forces will continue to realize victories and reach our nation's great aims. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. An enemy force estimated at an infantry column tried to advance toward the positions of one of our forward units in the IV Army Corps sector, but our forces confronted it. In the ensuing battle, mortars and machineguns were used and the enemy's attempt was foiled. The enemy suffered great human losses. Its dead were left on the battlefield; those who remained alive fled in disgrace and humiliation. Another enemy force estimated at two infantry columns attempted to advance toward one of our forward units. The IV Army Corps men confronted it in a lightening battle. The enemy force was crushed. Its confirmed losses were 24 killed, others wounded, 4 hardware stockpiles burned and 1 excavator destroyed. May God bless the IV Army Corps men and grant them success.

2. Our Air Force pilots continued to dismember the ranks of the defeated Khomenyiite remnants, destroying their equipment and supplies east of Basra. Our pilots carried out 72 combat missions and returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

3. Our heroic helicopter gunships continued their attacks on enemy positions and boats east of Tigris. They destroyed three enemy hideouts and two boats and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. With coordinated firepower, our brave artillerymen pound-ed enemy positions in the northern sector. They destroyed four infantry positions, one machinegun emplacement, one personnel shelter, and one observation post.

5. Our forward units pounded enemy positions in the central sector with artillery and tank fire, destroyed three enemy infantry positions, and killed one enemy soldier.

6. Our forward units used artillery and other weapons to pound enemy positions, engineering equipment, and vehicles east of Basra, inflicting massive losses. Our units also destroyed four infantry positions and killed three enemy soldiers.

7. One infantry position was destroyed and a number of enemy men were killed east of Tigris.

8. The tyrant clique's forces shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 July 1985

Loss of Helicopters Denied

JN141828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military source has denied Iranian claims that two Iraqi helicopters were shot down in the southern sector yesterday. Speaking to INA, the source challenged the Iranian side to produce any evidence to prove its claims.

Khayrallah Visits Battlefield

JN150914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, Armed Forces deputy commander in chief and defense minister, returned to Baghdad today at the end of a 2-day inspection tour of the northern sector of the battlefield.

During the tour, the Iraqi minister inspected several units and formations in the northern sector and gave directives on confronting any stupid offensive the Iranian regime may carry out in this sector.

The Iraqi fighters reiterated their high preparedness to confront the Iranian regime's forces and renewed the pledge to protect the homeland and defend the people's security so that the Iraqi people would remain lofty.

Baghdad, Cairo Trade Unions Issue Statement

JN121326 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jul (INA) — Iraq's General Federation of Trade Unions and the Egyptian General Trade Union Federation have agreed to exchange trade union delegations, publications, press delegations, and technical teams.

In a statement issued at the end of a visit by an Egyptian workers delegation led by Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of state for manpower and training and president of the Egyptian General Trade Union Federation, the two federations denounced the Iranian regime's intransigence and rejection of all international and Islamic mediations to end the war. They also condemned the Syrian and Libyan regimes' treasonous alliance with the Iranian regime against Iraq.

The statement expressed the federations' full support for the Palestine workers general federation, the sole legitimate representative of Palestinian workers, and their denunciation of the savage massacres against the Palestinian camps by the agent Amal movement and the Syrian regime. The two federations called for a popular Arab conference in solidarity with Iraq and the Palestinian people.

They also called on Arab trade unions to work seriously for the creation of an appropriate atmosphere in order to achieve the aims of the Arab trade union movement and to lay the foundation for the Arab nation's struggle for its pan-Arab objectives.

Indian Official Continues Visit to Baghdad

Meets Trade Minister

JN131141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1044 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, today met with Nasindra Brasadjin, Indian deputy foreign minister, with whom he discussed trade and economic cooperation and prospects for its promotion by the two friendly countries.

Concludes Visit

JN131708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) — Indian Deputy Foreign Minister Nasindra Brasadjin left Baghdad for home today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. During the visit the Indian official held talks with Iraqi officials on bilateral relations and topics to be discussed by the nonaligned foreign ministers conference to be held in Luanda the first week of August.

Finance Minister Returns From Khartoum Meeting

JN141727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq returned to Baghdad from Khartoum today after leading the Iraqi delegation to the annual meeting of the joint Arab funds and organizations. The minister told INA that Iraq was elected chairman of the current session of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Fund for Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Monetary Fund, and the Arab Agricultural Investment Organization.

Planning Ministry Delegation Leaves for Turkey

JN141001 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jul (INA) — Isma'il 'Alwan al-Dulaymi, Planning Ministry adviser, left Baghdad today for Istanbul at the head of a delegation on a visit to Turkey that will last several days. Al-Dulaymi said that the visit comes within the framework of cooperation and exchange of expertise in the fields of planning and development between the two countries and added that the delegation will hold several meetings with the head and members of the Turkish central planning department with the aim of promoting bilateral cooperation.

King, Al-Rifa'i Condemn Incidents in Kuwait

JN121233 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn made a telephone call to his brother, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, this morning. His majesty condemned the criminal incidents that took place in Kuwait yesterday in which many innocent people, most of them old men and children, were killed or wounded. His majesty affirmed to his highness, the amir of Kuwait, that while condemning the ugly crimes committed against innocent citizens, Jordan places all its resources at fraternal Kuwait's disposal in confronting the terrorist crime.

His highness, the amir of Kuwait, expressed to King Husayn his gratitude and appreciation for Jordan's genuine Arab position under his majesty's leadership in support of Kuwait.

This morning Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i telephoned Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait. The prime minister expressed Jordan's condemnation of the criminal explosions yesterday that killed many innocent people. The prime minister affirmed Jordan's stand by fraternal Kuwait with all its resources in confronting terrorism and crime. The acting Kuwaiti prime minister expressed his and the Kuwaiti Government's gratitude for Jordan's stand under King Husayn in support of Kuwait.

Al-Fayiz Cables Kuwaiti Speaker

JN131620 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, has sent a cable to Kuwaiti National Assembly Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun in which, in his name and on behalf of the House members, he denounced the recent criminal explosions that killed innocent citizens. The following is the text of the cable:

His Excellency Kuwaiti National Assembly Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun: The criminal explosions that took place in Kuwait and claimed the lives of innocent citizens are criminal acts aimed at fragmenting Arab ranks, paralyzing the Arab nation's capability and will, weakening the strong bonds among the one nation, and undermining confidence in the country's security and stability. We are confident that these criminal acts, which do not know the meaning of responsibility and do not respect the sanctity and teachings of religion, ethics, and law, will not influence Kuwait's pan-Arab march.

In my name, and on behalf of the House members, we denounce such criminal acts and the hands that committed them and strongly condemn acts of violence and terrorism everywhere. We are confident that these criminal, treacherous acts, of which religion, ethics, and conscience are innocent, will not affect Kuwait's firm stand and its lofty pride and dignity. We pray to God to protect fraternal Kuwait from all evil under His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

King Husayn Leaves for London on Private Visit

JN121134 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for London this afternoon on a private visit to the United Kingdom that will last several days during which his majesty will meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. King Husayn was seen off by His Highness Prince 'Abdallah, His Highness Prince Talal ibn Muhammad, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court,the court minister, the cabinet staff, and a number of senior officials. His Highness Prince 'Abdallah was sworn in as regent during his majesty's absence abroad. The king is accompanied by the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

'Arafat Continues Talks With Senior Officials

JN121713 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is continuing his meetings with several senior Jordanian officials in Amman. These meetings are within the framework of completing discussion of the latest developments in the Palestinian issue, the Palestinian-Jordanian joint plan of action, and the steps taken to convene the emergency Arab summit. The talks also deal with the issue of the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, the continuing vicious onslaught against these camps, and the conditions of our steadfast people inside the occupied homeland.

ROK Presidential Envoy, Delegation Depart Amman

JN131545 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Pong Tu-wan, personal envoy to the ROK president, and the accompanying delegation left Amman this afternoon following a 5-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and conveyed a message from the ROK president. He also met with the prime minister and a number of senior officials and discussed bilateral relations, ways of promoting these relations, the Middle East issue, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and the international conference to achieve peace in the region.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, Pong Tu-wan praised the distinguished relations between the two countries and stressed the importance of supporting and developing these relations. He also praised Jordan's progress under His Majesty King Husayn and affirmed Korea's willingness to support joint ventures in Jordan. He indicated that a Korean company is currently carrying out a number of irrigation projects in the Kingdom. Pong Tu-wan expressed hope that a Jordanian-Korean friendship society will be formed in order to develop relations between the two peoples.

He was seen off at Queen Alia International Airport by Isma'il Hijazi, first deputy speaker of the House of Representatives; a number of Foreign Ministry officials; and the ROK ambassador in Amman.

Further on Legal Proceedings Against TWA Hijackers

Search for Hijackers Begins

NC121520 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] We have learned from informed sources that Lebanon's judicial authorities have begun their search for those who hijacked the TWA airliner to Beirut Airport.

According to these sources, orders have been issued authorizing a search for anyone suspected of involvement in the incident.

Hijackers To Be Prosecuted

NC150925 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 13 Jul 85 pp 1,9

[Excerpts] The White House expressed its satisfaction yesterday with the decision made by Lebanese authorities to prosecute the hijackers of the American plane. However, its spokesman did not rule out an American military action against "terrorism."

The spokesman was commenting on official reports in Beirut yesterday which identified the three hijackers as 'Ali 'Atwa, 'Ali Yunis, and Ahmad Gharbiyah.

According to these reports, their names have been submitted to the judicial authorities. This step was taken in preparation for a search. Once the hijackers have been found, the appropriate legal measures will be taken against them.

In Beirut, security reports yesterday indicated that Lebanon's judicial authorities have received a note from their Greek counterparts. The message, which came either through diplomatic channels or through "interpol's" General Secretariat in Paris, asked them to follow up the investigation of 'Ali 'Atwa. He was the hijacker arrested in Greece and later freed in return for the release of the plane's Greek passengers. The note also asked that every individual involved in the hijacking be investigated as well.

The Greek note was routinely referred to the office of Lebanon's chief public prosecutor. That office will pass it along to the public prosecutor in Jabal Lubnan, as Beirut Airport falls within his jurisdiction.

It is assumed that Maurice Khawwam, the public prosecutor in Jabal Lubnan, will prosecute 'Ali 'Atwa. This will be done either on his own initiative or in compliance with the Greek request.

The public prosecutor in Jabal Lubnan is expected to prepare a "summons." This document will initiate legal proceedings against 'Ali 'Atwa and anyone else whom the investigation shows to have been involved in the incident either as an accomplice or instigator.

The state radio reported yesterday morning that the note which was referred to the public prosecutor includes the names of 'Ali Yunis and Ahmad Gharbiyah. Both men are accused of hijacking the plane.

Greece Requests Legal Action

HK130238 Hong Kong AFP in English 0226 GMT 13 July 85

[Text] Beirut, July 12 (AFP) — Lebanese legal authorities have received a request from Greek authorities for legal action to be taken against one of the hijackers of a U.S. airliner who failed to get on the plane at Athens airport with his two accomplices, reliable Lebanese sources said today.

Earlier today the Justice Ministry here said it had begun legal proceedings against the hijackers of the Trans World Airlines Boeing 727 who killed a U.S. passenger and held 39 others hostage for 17 days.

The man the Greek authorities want is 'Ali 'Atwa, who stayed behind at Athens Airport on June 14 and was arrested, but later flown by Greece to Algiers to join the hijackers of the Trans World Airlines Boeing in exchange for the release of Greek passengers.

Arrest warrants have been issued against "any person suspected of involvement" in the June 14 hijacking to Beirut, a Justice Ministry spokesman said. He added that inquiries were still continuing to establish the identities of those reponsible.

Yesterday, A U.S. embassy official here handed a memorandum from the U.S. Government to the secretary general at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry, Fu'ad al-Turk, calling on Lebanon to open proceedings against the hijackers.

DPRK, Iranian Envoys Denounce U.S. Measures

NC131122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, received the DPRK ambassador to Lebanon today. The ambassador conveyed his country's support for Lebanon's attitude toward the U.S. measures against Beirut Airport.

Ambassador Al-Turk later received Iranian charge d'affaires Mahmud Nurani, who said after the meeting: The purpose of the visit was to discuss the possibility of hiring five or six Middle East Airlines planes to be used during the pilgrimage season. He did not rule out the possibility that Iran might buy the planes.

The Iranian envoy added: We said 2 years ago that the United States does not want stability for Lebanon. This has become evident following the U.S. measures against Beirut Airport.

QNA: Kidnappers To Release French Detainees

GF131108 Doha QNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut, 13 Jul (QNA) — The QNA correspondent in Beirut has learned that preparations have been made to release the French detainees who have been held in Lebanon for 4 months.

Informed sources in Beirut have told the correspondent that some of the kidnapped have been returned to West Beirut to assemble them in one place. They said a medical report on the detainees prepared by the kidnappers will be submitted today to the French Embassy in Beirut. The sources also affirmed that Amal has played an important role which resulted in the agreement to release the Frenchmen kidnapped by an organization in Lebanon. The sources added that contacts have been going on for 2 weeks. These contacts involved preparations to transport the Frenchmen from Beirut Airport under the sponsorship of the legitimate security authorities in Lebanon and the French Embassy.

Kuwaiti Press Counselor Kidnapped in Beirut

NC131116 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text]Sources from the Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut disclosed that unidentified gunmen have kidnapped Wajib Dumani, the embassy's press counselor, on 11 July while he was on his way to work in West Beirut. Efforts to attain his release have not yet succeeded.

Hezbollah Calls Detainees 'Prisoners of War'

NC141128 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Jean-Francois Kann, managing editor of the French magazine *L'EVENEMENTS DE PARIS*, told a news conference in Beirut that some Hezbollah members informed him that they regard kidnapped foreigners in Lebanon as prisoners of war. Kann called for the release of the Frenchmen detained in Beirut on the occasion of France's national day, which is a day of liberation marking the triumph of the downtrodden over injustice.

Karami Briefs Al-Jumayyil on Damascus Meeting

NC121721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami met at the president's summer palace in Bikfayya today. Karami briefed President al-Jumayyil on the results of the Damascus meeting attended by Islamic and national leaders and on the security plan that has been agreed upon.

According to Prime Minister Karami, the return of security to Beirut and the achievement of salvation requires cooperation and agreement among all of Lebanon's factions. He described the holding of a Cabinet session as a basic step in his program. Al-Jumayyil and Karami also discussed the security and political measures that are supposed to be taken to save Lebanon.

After the meeting, which included a luncheon, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I met with his excellency the president to brief him on the results of the Damascus meeting, which was attended by Islamic and national leaders. I also briefed him on the security plan and the practical measures it contains to make Beirut safe again and to achieve salvation. These issues require cooperation and agreement among all of Lebanon's factions. The government is responsible for taking a position and playing a role that will help implement this plan. His excellency the president and I agreed on the need for persistent and serious action to spare Lebanon from its current ordeal. We will stay in touch as part of our effort to extricate the Lebanese people from their suffering. [End recording]

Al-Asad Affirms Determination To Find Solutions

NC132034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text]Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has affirmed his country's determination to help Lebanon overcome its ordeal and to find suitable solutions to pending problems. The Syrian president's affirmation was contained in the message received by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today. The message was delivered by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, director of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, who was received by President al-Jumayyil in Bikfayya.

Informed sources have said that President al-Asad explained to President al-Jumayyil the discussions which took place during the recent Islamic and nationalist meeting in Damascus, as well as what was agreed upon there. The agreement pertains to subjects which were discussed at recent Syrian-Lebanese summit talks between Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad. The message also emphasized the need to speed up solutions to end the state of war and to begin an era of peace in Lebanon.

It has been announced in Damascus that the purpose of Brig Gen Kan'an's meeting with President al-Jumayyil was to give an indication of Syria's commitment to the success of the West Beirut plan in the hope that its measures would then be extended to cover East Beirut.

The source added that Brig Gen Kan'an is expected to investigate the possibility of holding a meeting of Lebanese leaders in Damascus. The source said that Damascus considers the security of East Beirut and West Beirut to be indivisible. However, it first wants to deal with the more explosive situation in West Beirut.

Syrian Observers to Coordination Committee Named

NC131526 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] A source of the coordination committee entrusted with implementing the Damascus agreement has stated that accord has been reached to start this implementation at the beginning of next week, after the Syrian observers arrive in Beirut. According to this source, an agreement has also been reached to close armed centers. Some of these centers have already been closed. He noted that the committee has been informed of the names of the Syrian officers who will act as observers. These officers are: Colonel 'Abd al-Salam Bakistani, Lieutenant Colonel Khalid al-Hajj 'Ali, Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Hallum, Major Nazih Mas'ud, and Major Dargham Yunis.

Observers Arrive in Beirut

NC150651 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The coordination committee is expected to fix a date and time for the implementation of security measures in West Beirut. This can be done now that a group of Syrian observers arrived there last night.

Today's meeting at Government House, which will be chaired by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, will be devoted to the conclusion of an accord on practical measures to implement the Damascus agreement. This will involve the closure of party branch offices, the removal of posters and barricades, and the withdrawal of gunmen to ease the situation on the confrontation lines.

According to sources, the second stage of the West Beirut security plan will include an assessment of attacks on public and private property. The area in and around the camps, which was the scene of recent fighting, will be included in the survey. Two committees will be established to study the damage caused by these attacks and security violations. The first committee will include Husayn al-Quwwatli, Muhammad Qabbani, and an official from the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]. The other committee will include representatives of Prime Minister Karami, the PSP, and the Amal movement.

Sham'un Rejects Coordination Committee Measures

NC121446 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Following a meeting of the National Liberal Party's Higher Council, Housing and Finance Minister Camille Sham'un announced that the council studied the resolutions adopted by the meeting of Islamic leaders in Damascus. It also reviewed the formation of the coordination committee charged with implementing those resolutions. According to Sham'un, the National Liberal Party believes that all these steps violate the provisions of the Lebanese Constitution and the laws governing the Armed Forces. These resolutions will lead to the division of our people along sectarian lines. That, he added, is unprecedented in Lebanon's long history. He declared: The National Liberal Party refuses to recognize any of these resolutions and believes that the Lebanese people are not committed to them.

'Source' Denies Committees Formed, Beirut Divided

NC151140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] A source on the coordination committee has denied reports carried by the press today and later broadcast by certain private radios that two committees have been formed to assess the damage caused by the fighting. The source was astonished by such reports, and said the committee has not discussed these subjects. The source also denied reports that have appeared in certain media alleging that the committee has decided to divide Beirut into five areas. These reports were described as totally inaccurate.

Junblatt Rules Out Imminent Solution to Crisis

NC141924 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Speech by Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party leader and minister of public works, transport, and tourism, at a luncheon for the 1st Battalion of the Popular Liberation Army — the martyr Kamal Junblatt Forces in Al-Mukhtarah — on 14 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] As you know, today had been appointed the day to honor General Mustafa Talas [Syrian defense minister] and his accompanying party in this house — the Al-Mukhtarah house, the house of Arabism, the house of Kamal Junblatt. [Applause] However, unforeseen circumstances have prevented General Talas from attending this humble party with us.

I would like to recall a basic fact. Kamal Junblatt was the one who raised the idea of and established a basis for the Popular Liberation Army — popular liberation from the Phalangists in Lebanon, from the isolationists in Lebanon, and from reaction in Lebanon. He was the one who raised this idea, and the one who struggled and died for it. We are walking in Kamal Junblatt's steps to strengthen and bolster this army with equipment and men. This army is the nucleus for the Lebanese national resistance which liberated the mountain, played a major role in the Beirut uprising [applause], and liberated the southern Suburn and Al-Shahhar.

O soldiers of Kamal Junblatt [applause], you are the ones who laid the cornerstone. You will always be the ones who will open the way for liberating Lebanon from the entire Phalange Party — both its legitimate and illegitimate sections, its official and unofficial army — and from Israeli occupation of our beloved and good land in Hasbayya and elsewhere.

Comrades, do not think that a solution is imminent. Meetings are being held in Damascus and other places to discuss coordination and other matters. I must be frank with you. What is taking place could be beneficial and could lead to a truce, but it will not lead to a solution. There will be no solution, comrades, unless the Phalangists are uprooted from Lebanon. [Applause] Kamal Junblatt was not wrong when he announced the well-known slogan about isolating the Phalangists. He announced this in 1975 or 1976. Everyone, friend and foe, joined in fighting Kamal Junblatt. But what is correct is correct. Thus, Kamal Junblatt was and will continue to be the beacon guiding us. He had foresight. He saw that there could be no solution in Lebanon in the presence of this cursed party which is colluding with Israel and the West.

They want a truce. We have no objection to a truce. We would benefit from a truce in being able to strengthen ourselves with equipment and men. But let no one imagine that a solution is imminent. There is no solution and there will be no solution under this current tyrant and party in power. Let us say it frankly. We cannot accept that there will be no victor and no vanquished. Either they kill us or we kill them. There is no other way. [Applause]

Palestinians, Others Assembling Forces in Sidon

NC120953 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] According to a security report from Sidon, pro-'Arafat Palestinians and gunmen from the National Alliance Front, which includes Amal and the socialists, and the Popular Liberation Army are assembling their military forces in the city. The reports also say that the National Alliance Front has set up a main operations center in Al-Rumaylah township in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

It has reportedly been agreed that the socialists will provide artillery support in the event that such support becomes necessary. Information from Sidon indicates that Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] has instructed military officers to contact the pro-'Arafat group to urge them to hand over their centers in Sidon to the Popular Liberation Army to avoid any operations, but that this request has been rejected.

'Arafatists Ordered To Leave

NC130630 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Sidon's functionaries yesterday called on the pro-'Arafat Palestinians to leave Sidon and the southern area by next Friday. The functionaries met yesterday afternoon at the home of deputy Nazih al-Bizri. Representatives of the National Democratic Front, the Islamic group, the Amal movement, a delegation from the secretariat of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and any army representative attended the meeting. After discussing political and security developments, the conferees issued a statement, stressing the need to close the offices and centers of gunmen outside the Palestinian camps within 1 week.

The statement calls on those whom it describes as the henchmen of the capitulationist 'Arafat course, to leave Sidon and the south within 1 week. It mentions in particular henchmen Colonel 'Abd al-'Aziz Abu Faddah, Raji al-Najmah, Husayn al-Hayli, and [name indistinct].

Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has stated that those who planned the war against the Palestinian camps in Beirut are now seeking to move the battlefront to Sidon.

Palestinians, Sunnis Set Up 'Operations Room'

NC140541 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] According to security sources, Palestinians and some Sunni organizations have recently set up a joint operations room at the Mar Ilyas Palestinian camp in West Beirut. The joint operations room is the center for planning attacks against the Amal movement and the 6th Brigade.

Among the staff are several senior Palestinian officers, including Colonel Jasir, Lieutenant Colonel Abu Wa'il, and Hani al-Mahayiri.

Lahd Says Christians Will Return to Sidon

NC130648 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, has declared that the Christian evacuees will return to their villages in eastern Sidon, by force if necessary. He added: I will only relinquish Jazzin to a force capable of protecting it. I am a Christian, but I am not a religious fanatic. I have undertaken to protect Jazzin because it is exposed to danger.

Asked about the likelihood of a battle breaking out in Jazzin if he remains there, Lahd said: Let there be a battle; no one will win it. The exodus will not be confined to Jazzin, but will cover all the south.

Karami Appeals for End to Tripoli Fighting

NC131830 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has described the explosive situation in Tripoli as perplexing. When conflict begins in Beirut and we attempt to stop it, he said, then the situation in Sidon explodes. After we resolve the situation in Sidon, conflict then begins in Tripoli. He asked: What are the causes for this? Everyone rejects what is happening, yet everyone is involved in the battle and opens fire on his kinsmen and his town. Prime Minister Karami appealed to everyone to protect this country. He also appealed to Syria, maintaining that it is capable of helping Lebanon to overcome what is happening and to replace the current conflict with cooperation.

Prime Minister Karami expressed his satisfaction with the measures being implemented in Beirut. He pointed out that during his meetings with various functionaries, he had sensed their readiness to cooperate for the good of Beirut and its people.

He maintained that the Damascus plan provides great hope for Lebanon to emerge from its current ordeal, which serves no one.

Prime Minister Karami affirmed that the Internal Security Forces and the Army are doing their best to ensure security in Tripoli. He called on the combatants to stop fighting and to abide by the Damascus agreement, which they had accepted and signed. He said he holds everyone responsible, and he urged all to lay down their weapons and find a solution.

Al-Husayni on Role of Legitimate Authorities

NC131815 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni met with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in Bikfayya today. The two discussed current developments, particularly the Damascus conference and the resolutions it issued.

After the meeting, Speaker al-Husayni said that the discussion dealt with ways to formulate a national plan to end the Lebanese war. He said: We must realize that there are many parties led by Israel which are working energetically to obstruct any solution to the Lebanese crisis. Israel has not really withdrawn from Lebanon. There are also some Palestinian leaders who have exploited the crisis to exercise their power on Lebanese territory.

Speaker al-Husayni called for intensifying efforts toward uniting the Lebanese family so that it can confront the plots being hatched against it.

Regarding the Damascus resolutions, he said that we were all very eager to stipulate that no unofficial or illegitimate body should exercise the task of maintaining security in West Beirut or anywhere else. He affirmed that there can be no salvation except through legitimate constitutional institutions.

Ba'th Secretary on 'Battle' With East Beirut

NC130605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] A statement by 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, reveals a desire to heat up the situation on the contact lines in West Beirut.

This statement comes at a time when observers are expecting the West Beirut security plan to reflect positively on the situation on the contact lines which officials are seeking to eventually eliminate.

He has called on the gunmen to continue to deploy on these lines because the battle with the forces in East Beirut, as he put it, is not over yet. He added that all forces, both Palestinian and Lebanese, will move in the direction of the contact lines.

Al-Jumayyil Contacts Kuwaiti Amir on Explosions

NC141618 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] In a telephone conversation with the amir of Kuwait, President al-Jumayyil expressed his regret at the recent explosions in that country, which claimed the lives of a number of innocent victims.

Finnish UNIFIL Soldier Killed by Land Mine

NC141321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] A UNIFIL spokesman has announced that a Finnish UN soldier was killed today when his vehicle hit a land mine at a deserted Israeli position in southern Lebanon.

UNFIL Spokesman Timor Goksel explained that the soldier was killed when the mine exploded as he stopped an ambulance he was driving at a deserted Israeli position near Mazra'at Frun village to pick up a man wounded by an anti-personnel mine in the same area.

Amal, Junblatt Gunmen Clash in West Beirut

NC131642 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Amal and pro-Junblatt gunmen clashed in Al-Basta in West Beirut at 1750 today. Three people were injured in the incident and have been taken to the American University Hospital. A joint patrol went to the scene in an attempt to contain the situation. However, tension now prevails in the area.

Beirut Fighting Called 'Most Extensive in Months'

NC151205 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A serious and large-scale deterioration of the security situation occurred this afternoon. This came when fighting involving the use of all types of weapons took place in the areas between the Science College and Al-Tauunah.

Meanwhile, shells fell on neighborhoods in Al-Hadath, Al-Hazimiyah, and 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Antilyas and Jall al-Dib were also shelled. According to security sources, today's fighting is the most extensive in months. At the time this newscast was prepared, the sound of explosions was still reverbating throughout the aforementioned areas. Citizens are kindly asked to avoid those places.

Khaddam Reportedly Summons Birri, Junblatt

NC130908 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] According to press reports, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has summoned Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt to Damascus. The reports add that the two ministers will travel to Ihdin after Damascus to meet with Former President Sulayman Franjiyah.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanese Islamic Delegation

JN141203 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received a Lebanese Islamic grouping delegation at 1145 today. The delegation included Fathi Yagan, 'Abdallah Bati, Shaykh Muharram 'Arfi, and 'Ali 'Ammar.

Talks dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena and the efforts being exerted to consolidate security and prepare the atmosphere for continuing the march along the path of national accord.

Al-Shar' Receives UN's Aime in Damascus

JN141346 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] In Damascus Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received at noon today Jean-Claude Aime, deputy assistant UN secretary general, in the presence of the commander of the disengagement force in the Golan. Talks revolved around UN efforts to implement Security Council Resolution 425 and obstacles Israel is placing against its implementation.

Vietnam Party Delegation Departs Damascus

JN121557 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — The Communist Party of Vietnam delegation led by Comrade Tran Huu Duc left Damascus this afternoon following a week-long visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. During the visit the delegation held party and political talks with a Ba'th Party delegation and signed a new agreement on party cooperation for 1985-86. The delegation also acquainted itself with some of the country's economic and cultural achievements and the most important archaeological and historical sites.

Reportage on Visit of Australian Delegation

Al-Ahmar Receives Delegation

JN141350 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received Australian Parliament Speaker Jenkins and the accompanying delegation in Damascus this morning. Talks revolved around issues of mutual concern.

Al-Shar' Receives Guests

JN141415 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 14 Jul (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received here today Australian Parliament Speaker Henry Jenkins, who is currently visiting Syria, in the presence of the Australian ambassador in Damascus. The meeting dealt with the current situation in the Arab region and relations between Syria and Australia.

Jenkins expressed his country's interest in current developments in the region. He stressed the importance of mutual visits as an opportunity for close acquaintance with developments in the Arab region.

Al-Zu'bi Meets Australians

JN141857 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Australian Parliament Speaker Jenkins and the accompanying delegation this evening in the presence of People's Assembly members and the Australian ambassador in Damascus.

In this meeting, Al-Zu'bi reviewed current issues in the Arab region and attempts to impose U.S. imperialist and Zionist hegemony and capitulationist solutions. He also reviewed Syria's role under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in facing and firmly confronting these attempts.

Al-Zu'bi explained the practice of democracy in Syria, the tasks of the People's Assembly and the constitutional establishments to entrench popular democracy, and their constructive role in legislation and supervision.

Jenkins expressed his happiness and that of the accompanying delegation at visiting Syria and stressed the importance of the meetings he held with officials of the party and state and of the meetings he will hold during this visit. He said his visit comes within the framework of bolstering relations between the two countries.

Jenkins stressed the distinguished, important role Syria and President al-Asad are playing in this region. He referred to Australia's stand on Arab causes and its emphasis on not allowing the occupation of territories by force and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to establish their own state, and to solve their question in accordance with the UN resolutions related to this question.

Jenkins stressed the importance of relations between Australia and Syria, particularly on the parliamentarian level, and of exchanges of expertise, delegations, and visits that will consolidate bilateral relations and serve mutual interests.

Al-Asad Cables Condolences to Kuwaiti Amir

JN130907 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Damasus, 13 Jul (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad sent a cable of condolences to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah immediately after the two explosions in Kuwait 2 days ago which resulted in scores of killed or wounded.

In his cable, President Al-Asad said: Reports about the two explosions that took place in Kuwait and resulted in scores of killed and wounded among the sons of the fraternal people have shocked us.

President Al-Asad strongly denounced these two incidents and expressed his sincere and heartfelt condolences over the victims, praying to the Almighty God to preserve Shaykh Jabir and the fraternal Kuwaiti people and spare them any mishaps.

Al-Kasm Condemns Attack

LD131404 Kuwait KUNA in English 1310 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, July 13 (KUNA) — Kuwait's ambassador here 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Kandari met today with Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm who conveyed his country's condemnation of the criminal and subversive acts committed in Kuwait, the ambassador told KUNA. The prime minister said Syria condemns such incidents which violate Arab, Islamic, and human virtues and said we will continue to reject any hostilities against Kuwait.

Al-Kandari affirmed to the Syrian official that despite such criminal incidents, Kuwait will not change its national declared policies and will continue to be committed to the Arab and Islamic values. The ambassador whose tenure is coming to an end in the Syrian capital also discussed bilateral relations.

Further on Controversy Over Economic Program

Histadrut Halts Peres Interview

TA120706 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jul 85 p 2

[Report by Roy Isacowitz and Greer Fay Cashman]

[Excerpts] The government colluded with the Histadrut in preventing Prime Minister Peres from appearing on Israel Television's Moqed interview programme on Wednesday night, Histadrut sources said yesterday.

The interview, along with the rest of the evening's programmes, were blacked out by a strike ordered by Histadrut Trade Union Department chairman Hayim Haberfeld.

According to the sources, officials in the Prime Minister's Office agreed that a way be found to prevent Peres' appearance on Moqed in return for a Histadrut commitment to prevent future public disturbances, such as the large demonstrations in Jerusalem, Beersheba and Petah Tiqva this week.

The rowdy Petah Tiqva demonstration at the Beilinson junction, was organized by the local labour council. Government officials reportedly felt that more such demonstrations would dangerously incite public opinion.

The two sides, therefore agreed tacitly to lower the public profiles of both the supporters and the opponents of the economic programme, the Histadrut sources said. As proof, they pointed to the government's remarkably low-key reaction to Haberfeld's heavy-handed strike order.

Other members of the Histadrut executive reacted with dismay to the TV strike, saying that the Histadrut had over-stepped the bounds in blacking out the prime minister.

Israel Television has no plans for Peres to explain the government's new economic programme.

Disruptions to television programmes are anticipated next week. Further strikes backed by the Histadrut may include both radio and TV.

Cabinet Approves Amendments

TA141150 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1055 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Cabinet communique read by Secretary Yosi Beilin at the end of 14 July session — live]

[Text] The Cabinet today approved the amendments called for in the first 2 weeks of the enforcement of the economic plan. Among other things, it was decided that the decisions concerning dismissals and severance pay in the public sector should also apply to all government companies.

It was also decided that child allowances would be paid to all families with four or more children, and not only to those entitled to ex-servicemen's grants. The prime minister reported that the ongoing negotiations with the Histadrut representatives stem from the Cabinet's decision to opt for dialogue with the workers and expressed the hope that an agreement would be reached with the Histadrut. The prime minister explained that had the plan not been enforced and had cost of living increments been paid in full inflation would have eroded the increment by over 50 percent.

The prime minister further emphasized that regulations would be enforced and compensation would be paid to those people receiving National Insurance grants and to the 20 percent lowest income groups of the population so that their income in real terms would not be adversely affected. He made it plain that a great deal has been done this year to balance the tax burden between salaried people and the self-employed and companies, and that over $1 billion in additional taxes has been imposed on the latter two.

The finance minister reported to the Cabinet about the negotiations with the Histadrut and the Civil Service representatives.

Peres, Qeysar, Moda'i Meet

TA141412 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Another meeting between the Histadrut secretary, the finance minister and the prime minister has ended at the Prime Minister's Office. The three will meet in Tel Aviv again this evening. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that over the last few days the Histadrut leaders have repeatedly demanded that a tax be imposed on capital and savings, while the government representatives have repeatedly rejected this demand. Government representatives believe that no agreement will be reached with the Histadrut before the publication of the consumer price index tomorrow.

Progress Noted With Histadrut

TA141525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] The Histadrut secretary general denies reports that the Histadrut is demanding taxation of savings and capital. Secretary General Qeysar told our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that the Histadrut's fight centers only on the demand that wage erosion decrease. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that Histadrut and government representatives have already agreed that the production sector employees will receive a 10-percent increase in their pay, in addition to the 14-percent compensation that workers in all the sectors will receive. This will be paid in installments until the end of the fiscal year. Workers in the public sector will also receive increments in addition to the erosion compensation, although the rate of this increment has not yet been settled. Government sources have told our correspondent that there is now a greater chance that the general strike the Histadrut had originally scheduled for Tuesday will be prevented.

A meeting between the Histadrut secretary general, the finance minister, and the prime minister was held in the Prime Minister's Office this afternoon. The three will meet again in Tel Aviv later this evening.

Histadrut, Government Meet Again

TA150437 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The economic leaders will meet again today to try to reach an agreement on compensation for salary erosion, and dismissals. During the prolonged meeting, which ended approximately 2 hours ago, agreement was reached on several issues, but there is no final agreement. Our correspondent reported at the end of the meeting that the session was actually halted to enable the participants to rest.

The issues which are still disputed include the dismissal of 3 percent of public servants, compensation for salary erosion for workers in that sector, and the amount of compensation at the conclusion of the emergency period. Our correspondent notes that the participants reached agreement on several issues: On 1 August, a one-time 14-percent salary increase will be paid. On 1 September, a one-time compensation — called a holiday bonus — will be paid and will amount to 12 percent of the workers' June salaries. On 1 October, the tax brackets will be updated, and in this way net salaries will be preserved. It was agreed that an additional payment of 12 percent will be made in four installments during the months after the emergency period and until March 1986; these payments will be made every month, except for January. Following this, tax brackets will again be adjusted.

The industrialists and the Histadrut disagree on the way to ensure payment of the workers according to the rise in the consumer price index if the latter is greater than expected.

Ministers Comment

TA130814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has suggested that the Cabinet work in unison and in firm and honest cooperation in the economic sphere. Instead of the Alignment presenting the Likud with a fait accompli, it would be advisable to work for a trusting unity and engage in joint efforts from now on. The deputy prime minister also proposed a joint reexamination of the economic program rather than the issuing of remarks people will later have to retract for fear of being accused of having made the statements under duress.

Several other ministers also commented on the economic program: Minister Hayim Corfu said that he is not happy with Minister David Levi's attack on the plan, but does not think it is grave. He noted that the Likud's alternative proposal was neither completed nor submitted on time.

Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi has said that the real test of the economic program is its enforcement. If things go wrong, he foresees serious developments and a threat to the continued existence of democracy in Israel.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein has said that the government will be happy to replace the emergency decrees with a settlement with the Histadrut. In that case, Minister Rubinstein said, a short, swift, and effective procedure should be applied to the dismissal of employees from the public service sector.

Moda'i on Emergency Regulations

TA130852 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0705 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by Yosi 'Abadi on 13 July — live]

[Text] ['Abadi] It seems last week we experienced a hangover after the abrupt conception of the economic plan. The sweeping queen's gambit has not yet led to an elegant pawn's mate; the Histadrut and the trade union heads fought back fiercely and the Cabinet ministers were forced to participate in a phone poll and vote on a temporary halt to the implementation of the plan to cut manpower in the public sector. Last week, the top economic figures saw what was considered the authoritative, all-powerful paper on the emergency regulation and which carried an outline of the economic program, in its real form: merely a piece of paper — at least for the time being.

Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i is our guest in our "In The Current Situation" studios. Good morning, Sir.

[Moda'i] Good morning. I heard your opening statements, and they do not describe the situation adequately.

['Abadi] So we will promptly ask you: Is a change in the economic program inevitable as a result of the opposition shown by the Histadrut and the leaders of the major trade unions last week?

[Moda'i] This opposition was anticipated and only someone who does not have eyes in his head would have thought that either the actual issuing of the emergency regulations or their content would be welcomed or applauded by the entire public, or parts thereof which are naturally called upon to bear the brunt. So all this was expected.

['Abadi] Will this reaction force you to alter the plan?

[Moda'i] No. This plan is unalterable. As you know, the issue of pay in the entire economic sector, including the public sector, is only a part of a comprehensive plan which also involves cuts in the state budget — the two, incidentally, are related — as well as heavy taxation, and dealing with the capital market. After all, you cannot remove a wall from a house and expect the house to remain standing. That is why the plan, as it was adopted by the Cabinet, must be implemented.

In regard to what you said at the beginning of this interview, the Cabinet was not forced to do anything. Rather, one is always ready to postpone things when this postponement is only a postponement in name — because even the emergency regulations themselves stipulate that the dismissal process should take approximately 2 months.

['Abadi] Theoretically speaking, could the employees forgo a substantial portion of their pay so as to prevent dismissals?

[Moda'i] The workers will not be able to sustain such a cut in the pay to prevent all dismissals. But if they agree, for instance, to cut working hours per week — I am not asking them to give up their pay completely, for nothing — and assuming that some working hours are nonessential — otherwise there is no point in cutting them — in exchange for putting off the dismissals to a later date...

['Abadi, interrupting] Mr Moda'i, do the negotiations between the Cabinet and the Histadrut have any time limit?

[Moda'i] Certainly.

['Abadi] What is it?

[Moda'i] I prefer not to specify it, yet I will say that the agreement between us was that we would enter into continuing, nonstop deliberations, although I regret to say that in the 36 hours since our decisions the deliberations were not continuous and make us quite suspicious about the others' intentions. I must add in all honesty that the country will not be able to tolerate any footdragging on the matter. It has nothing to do with the government's authority.

['Abadi] Is this time limit acceptable to the prime minister, too?

[Moda'i] I did not say that the prime minister and I agree on a time limit. You asked me if a time limit was set on the matter, and I say: Yes, there is a limit.

['Abadi] This past week was characterized by serious sanctions and strikes, led by the employees of the Electricity Corporation who disrupted both the traffic and the supply of electricity to essential places. Has the Cabinet considered measures to put an end to those sanctions, should they continue?

[Moda'i] These sanctions are unacceptable. The Electricity Corporation employees are among the highest paid wage earners in Israel — and I am saying this on the basis of personal knowledge. I am not saying they do not work hard, but the chairman of the Electricity Corporation Workers' Secretariat said that this time they were not fighting for their rights — thank heavens, as I can remember battles for rights and fringe benefits, which sometimes were extremely generous, when the workers shut off the power switches, too. So I cannot comprehend this at all: What do they mean by claiming that they are the spearhead of all employees in Israel? Who appointed them to that position? Who are they? And in general, who gave them exclusive control of the power switches? It is as if workers in an industrial plant took the machines home with them.

['Abadi] What will happen if they continue to carry out sanctions?

[Moda'i] There is a Cabinet in Israel, and perhaps in contrast with the distant and near past this time the Cabinet will not endorse anarchy or allow economic interests to be harmed, or even let the workers inconvenience the people's lives. How can they impose darkness?

['Abadi] What will the Cabinet do?

[Moda'i] It would not be advisable to put words in my mouth. If I wanted to provide this information, I would have done so of my own free will.

['Abadi] But do you not think that if you did provide this information the Electricity Corporation workers might not do what they intend to do?

[Moda'i] I would advise them not to do either what they have in mind or repeat what they have already done — even if I refuse to disclose that information. Let them stop this, at once.

['Abadi] Last week, during the Cabinet session you suggested that perhaps by virtue of government orders the media would broadcast explanations of the economic plan. Are you complaining about all the media, or only about television, or do you have no complaint against anyone?

[Moda'i] First of all I have to thank you for asking this question. But your presumption is totally erroneous. I never raised this suggestion; it was the prime minister who did, and he quoted Article 46 of the Broadcasting Authority Law.

['Abadi] Regarding television?

[Moda'i] Regarding the entire Broadcasting Authority. That was the prime minister's proposal, which I learned of only a few minutes before the Cabinet session began.

['Abadi] Do you oppose this suggestion?

[Moda'i] No, I have no objection to one medium — and forgive me for the generalization, which I will explain later... [changes thought] I think the media in Israel has become an antiestablishment and antigovernment tool, under the guise of its right to inform the public of things. I can understand this when you present facts, particularly when they are precise and correct; but when you interpret things, my question is: What gives you more right to interpret an economic plan than me? You can approach this microphone whenever you want, whereas I have to wait in line for you to invite me. Who authorized you to do that? Who granted you this power?

['Abadi] I want to ask you whether you favor use of Article 46, because I believe there is a consensus about the need to explain the program.

[Moda'i] If everyone agrees on the need to explain things, then all you need to do is simply to carry it out. This implementation, however, has been long in coming. So what do you mean by a consensus? There is a consensus in theory on putting this tool also at the disposal of someone who at least believes he is helping the country and the public in Israel. So what do you mean by consensus? And also regarding how this is done: Can anyone just call off a broadcast simply because the prime minister wanted to appear on "Moqed" to explain to the people such a comprehensive, far-reaching program that involves so many risks? Who has this authority, and who has — I dare say — this chutzpah?

I would also like to make a distinction: I am by no means making a generalization. Not by any means. As you know, anarchy prevails in several Braodcasting Authority departments even without the economic plan, and this lawlessness has gone very far. I know this from the budgetary angle.

['Abadi] Is that why you removed your veto on establishing a second television channel?

[Moda'i] I never removed my veto on establishing a second channel. First of all, I never vetoed it, so I had nothing to remove. I only said that setting up a second channel, whose operations are funded by commercial advertising, is not the right thing to do at a time when all economic activity is being curtailed. After all, the prupose of commercial advertising is to increase demand.

['Abadi] But (?that could have) solved the government's information problems?

[Moda'i] That may be so, but you cannot heal leprosy with tuberculosis. You should balance things out, and find out whether in the final analysis it is worth it. Therefore I say that in principle I am definitely infavor of having a second channel, and of opening new horizons for the public — both cable television and new radio frequencies and stations, certainly including IDF Radio, which I believe is one of the stations with the highest national motivation; and this is no wonder, after all, the IDF leads in all — or many — areas, and leads also in this.

Incidentally, I was sorry to hear about the decision to cut its operations somewhat. But I am not interested in either promoting or condemning anyone. I only wish to explain to those of you controlling the switches of the media that there is no difference between you and the Electricity Corporation employees in the way in which you use the tools at your disposal. The tools are not yours; if you think that your rights are being violated you are entitled not to work. This is the legal tool that the worker has. But you cannot take your tools home, or paralyze them.

['Abadi] Finally, Mr Finance Minister, according to what you have said, next week the Cabinet will react to the attempts to sabotage the flow of life in Israel — although you were not ready to be more specific. Are you convinced that in a democratic country the government can control the situation and do as it pleases in the economic sphere?

[Moda'i] If a democratic country has no democratic means to enforce the normal flow of life, it jeopardizes its very democratic existence. I hope these tools can be found in Israel. It is necessary to realize the necessity of using them. After all, what are they there for, if not to be used at such a time and as a result of such developments?

['Abadi] Do you mean use of the army, for instance?

[Moda'i] God forbid, God forbid. Your imagination has surely run rampant, but I would never dream of any such thing. I do not think that any circumstances, apart from security reasons, either necessitate or justify use of the army — especially the kind of army that we have, which is not really a career army but is made up of the people — the career soldiers in the IDF make up only a minimal portion of it. I would even go so far as to ask you to strike off the question altogether. I never thought...

['Abadi, interrupting] But such things have already happened, during the flight controller's strike?

[Moda'i] It happened in one case, when the army was specially qualified to carry out this job. But, as you know, the army cannot activate industry, or provide electricity, and certainly it can not run the public service sector. So no such thoughts exist, but a country has the authority, and a government has the power to do that. I believe that failing to exercise authority is tantamount to failing to do your duty. However, I would once again like to express the hope that everything we discussed here during the last 2 minutes was only an academic discussion — and whether it was pleasant or not is debatable — of measures which we will never have to resort to in Israel, and that together we will make the effort to bring about an economic recovery, the results of which will benefit all the citizens, all those who will be asked to contribute this time, and all those who will be hurt to a certain extent.

['Abadi] Thank you very much, Mr Minister.

[Moda'i] Thank you.

Shamir Notes Difficulties in Dialogue With Arabs

TA120707 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jul 85 pp 1,2

[Report by David Landau]

[Excerpts] There has been no progress in the attempt to launch a dialogue between the U.S. Administration and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, according to informed American and Israeli sources. Washington has still not received a list of acceptable Palestinian participants, and Richard Murphy, the top State Department official who is to hold the hoped-for dialogue, will not travel to Jordan until the names are forthcoming. Some observers here believe that the scheduling of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit for November will increase Washington's determination to make progress in Middle East diplomacy by that time — in order to ward off Moscow's demands to be involved in the peacemaking effort.

But Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir does not accept this assessment. He predicted this week that the Middle East would not figure prominently on the Geneva summit agenda, and therefore discounted the idea that Washington would want urgent progress before Geneva.

In an interview with *THE JERUSALEM POST* (mainly devoted to the economic crisis) Shamir spoke of Washington's "difficulties" in embarking on a dialogue with a Jordanian-

Palestinian team. "There are differences between the PLO and Jordan, within the PLO itself, and between the Arab side and the Americans," Shamir said.

The basic Arab aim was to bring about direct contact between Washington and the PLO, he said, whereas Washington's aim was to pave the way to direct negotiations between the Arabs and Israel. But the Arabs — including Jordan — were insisting that such negotiations could be held only in the framework of an international peace conference which would involve the Soviets and the Arab hardliners.

Regarding the other stymied diplomatic effort in the region — the Israel-Egypt rapprochement — Shamir said there was "no reason why the national unity government must accept the Labour Party's position or else collapse. It can equally well survive accepting the Likud's position."

The Likud's position is that Israel should hold out for conciliation over Tabah, the disputed border-site near Elat, before agreeing to Egypt's demand that the issue be submitted to binding international arbitration. Egypt has pledged that agreement on arbitration for Tabah would bring about a general thaw of the "cold peace" between the two countries.

The inner cabinet is deadlocked — five Labour members against five Likud — on this question.

Sources close to Peres have pledged that he will not let the issue rest, but intends to bring it up again within two or three weeks.

Shamir Speaks on Democracy, Husayn, Tabah

Denies Democracy in Danger

TA141712 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1625 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 14 Jul (ITIM) — Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, speaking before a conference of orthodox rabbis, extended wishes for a speedy recovery to President Reagan, noting that the Israeli people are happy to hear that the surgery was successful.

In his remarks the vice prime minister leveled criticism at those who repeatedly claim that democracy in Israel is in danger. In Shamir's opinion, freedom, equality, and the honoring of human rights were basic principles of Judaism long before democracy came about.

Mr Shamir added that there is no connection between our economic difficulties and the democractic values which we uphold. We should overcome the economic difficulties due to their importance for our future and security and not because they jeopardize our democratic course of life.

In this context Mr Shamir noted that the present government was set up to solve problems which the Likud or the Alignment could not solve on their own, problems which require joint efforts to solve. We hope that the firm measures we decided upon will soon bring about relief for the country and its citizens.

On the peace process issue the vice prime minister noted that the PLO was largely weakened in the wake of the 'Peace for Galilee'operation and this gave rise to the hope that Jordan would thus be given the opportunity to free itself from the influence of this organization and begin negotiations with us. Regrettably, King Husayn chose to follow a different course, and rather than drawing away from the PLO, he drew closer to it and even dropped his earlier willingness to conduct direct peace negotiations with us. Instead, Shamir said, King Husayn is now calling for convening an international conference, knowing full well that in doing so he is placing a grave obstacle on the path to peace.

Tabah Not 'Issue of Principle'

TA150618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir says there is no mounting danger to Israeli democracy. Speaking to the Rabbinical Council of America in Jerusalem last night, Shamir said that human rights had been ingrained in Judaism long before democracy was invented, and as long as Israel was true to its tradition and faith, its democratic way of life would be safe and sound.

On relations with Egypt, the vice premier said that the dispute oer Tabah must be settled by conciliation or arbitration, but the Egyptians cannot make this an issue of principle.

Shamir said Israel was relieved and happy that U.S. President Reagan's operation was successful, and he wished the American leader a speedy and complete recovery.

Shamir Interviewed on Relations With Turkey

TA141027 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish
1000 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir, the Israeli deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that if Turkey requests it, Israel is ready to cooperate in the fight against terrorism. Interviewed by a weekly published in Turkey, Shamir said that Turkey has not made such a request so far.

Shamir said that Israel favors developing its relations with Turkey in the economic, political and cultural fields. He pointed out that the peace and stability in Turkey is very important for the states that want peace in the Middle East, adding that if peace is to be established in the region neighboring countries must cooperate.

Shultz Notes Stronger Ties After TWA Hijacking

TA131840 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz says that the recent TWA hijack affair has strengthened U.S.-Israeli relations to a degree unparalleled in the past. Secretary Shultz wrote this in a personal message he sent today to Israel's UN Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu. In his message Mr Shultz thanked Mr

Netanyahu for the role he played in the effort to obtain the hostages' release.

Kimche Views Relations With Third World Nations

TA121148 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] A dozen African states, with some of which Israel has no formal diplomatic ties, are showing increasing interest in Israeli aid in instructional programs. This was disclosed by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche at a symposium in Jerusalem this week on Israel's relations with the Third World. Kimche spoke of Israel's special efforts to help agriculture and development in Africa for both moral and political reasons. Reporter Ruth Blaukopf asked him whether it wasn't time for similar efforts to be made in other Third World areas, specifically Asia.

[Begin recording] [Kimche] We are devoting a great deal of energy. We're not making too much noise about it, but we're doing it. I would say our first priority today is Asia, even more than Africa, and we are making great efforts in Asia, and I think we are slowly beginning to see certain results from those efforts as well. Some of the countries, of course, are difficult. We have Muslim countries such as Malaysia which are completely in opposition to us and hostile to us, and there are the Communist countries such as Vietnam, etc, which also show hostility. But even there we have to do what we can in order to break down that hostility.

[Blaukopf] There are a great many people who would argue that what we're dealing with in the Third World in general is a question of fair-weather friends: Those who will perhaps take Israel's expertise and its knowledge and its financial and material investment as long as it suits them, but that when the political climate changes and the winds blow cold that we may not see their support in the political arena. Do you feel that this is an unjustified criticism?

[Kimche] No, there is a certain justification for it. We have seen African countries break off diplomatic relations when we were in difficulties. On the other hand, we have to operate according to Israeli interests in this matter, and it is certainly an Israeli interest not to be barred from the Third World, not to be transformed into a Taiwan or a South Africa, and it's certainly an Israeli interest to have economic relations with Third World countries; it's very important for us. In addition to that, we have to understand that many of the African countries are poor, they're weak, and we cannot blame them too much for having been enticed with promises of large aid — promises which are not usually fulfilled, I may add.

[Blaukopf] At the United Nations, and in other world bodies, there is a sense that the African bloc is very much in tandem with the Arab bloc. Do you have any sense within the Foreign Ministry in Israel that this kind of liaison between the two blocs is weakening in any way, that there is a greater independence of thought and decisionmaking on the part of Africa?

[Kimche] Yes, very much so. There has been that situation. In fact, we have the feeling that the African countries are growing more and more tired of this Arab insistence that they continuously vote and act against Israel, and we have seen in conferences during the past year a growing tendency of African countries to move away from this Arab dominated move. [Sentence as heard] In some of the conferences, such as for example the recent conference on the Postal Union in Hamburg, the majority of the African countries did not vote with the Arab world in the General Assembly over the question of our credentials; only four black African countries voted against us, which I think was no mean achievement. [End recording]

Air Force Chief on Syrian, Jordanian Armed Forces

JN141853 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1530 GMT 14 Jul 85

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] Israeli Air Force Commander Major General 'Amos Lapidot has announced that hundreds of soldiers have been dismissed from permanent service in the Air Force as a result of cuts in the Defense Ministry budget. Maj Gen Lapidot expressed his concern over military cooperation between the United States and Jordan. Our military correspondent Shlomo Gindi interviewed the Air Force commander on the occasion of Air Force Day, which takes place this week. Here is his report:

Air Force Commander Maj Gen 'Amos Lapidot expressed hope that the Lavi will be built in the country despite the budget cuts and the opposition to the project in the country. He affirmed that the Lavi project still exists and that adquate funds are still available for it despite the argument and opposition.

My next question to the Air Force commander was the handing over of the operation of Russian SAM-5 missiles in Syria to the Syrian Army and whether this development had changed the Israeli Air Force's view of the situation. The commander said: The Israeli Air Force has taken this development into consideration like other things. The Air Force is evaluating the situation and its developments as well as the possible use of this missile by the Syrians in different situations. The Air Force is continuing its air activity on the basis of this assessment. Maj Gen Lapidot said that the Air Force continues its activity in the north and that it has not stopped flying in areas within range of these missiles in view of its assessment that the Syrians will not use these missiles in the existing situation.

I asked the Air Force commander if he agrees with the view that the liquidation of the Syrian antiaircraft missiles in the Lebanon war had revealed the Air Force's advanced combat technology, which should have been kept secret until a later date. The commander said: I absolutely do not agree with this view. We have indeed paid a price for our attack on the Syrian antiaircraft missiles. However, a general view of the situation and a full analysis of all the positive and negative considerations showed that the Air Force's accomplishment in attacking these missiles was great and important and far outweighed all the negative considerations.

Maj Gen Lapidot expressed his concern over the joint air exercises carried out by the Jordanian and U.S. Air Forces recently and said: Such cooperation between the Jordanian and U.S. Air Forces introduces Western combat methods and warfare to the Jordanian Air Force, raising its standard and making us understand that we are facing a more prepared and better trained enemy.

Despite my concern, the Air Force commanded added, I have no feeling of fear.

Correction to Opinion Poll on W. Bank Negotiations

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Public Polled on West Bank Negotiations," published in the 28 June Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page I 5, first paragraph, line two:

...24 percent are agreeable only to freezing the establishment of new settlements, and 40 percent are not prepared to...(adding omitted passage)

OAU Ministerial Conference Begins in Addis Ababa

Ministers Arrive

EA121117 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Summary] The foreign ministers of Togo and Mali arrived in Addis Ababa today to attend the 42nd regular session of the OAU Council of Foreign Ministers.

Luanda, Maputo on U.S. Amendment

EA141651 Dakar PANA in English 1536 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 July (PANA) — Angolan and Mozambican foreign ministers today condemned the vote by the U.S. House of Representatives repealing the Clark amendment and amending the foreign aid bill. These decisions affect both Angola and Mozambique.

Angolan Foreign Minister Afonso van Dunem said the decision poses a very grave situation to Angola.

Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano described it as very dangerous.

The ministers were commenting in separate interviews with the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA) in Addis Ababa.

Repeal of the Clark amendment means the ban on U.S. aid to Angolan rebels will now be lifted. This gives U.S. President Ronald Reagan freedom to support the UNITA rebels. This constitutes an act of aggression against my country and government, Mr van Dunem said.

As a result of the decision, he said, Angola has suspended negotiations with the U.S. over implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. He accused the U.S. of delaying Namibian independence by insisting on linkage.

However, he said Angola does not anticipate that the repeal of the Clark amendment will alter the good relations the country has with private American business. There is no problem. We work well with them, he said.

He said Angola will increase its defence capacity if the anticipated aid to UNITA is forthcoming. He said Angola had not yet considered asking for help in the form of troops from other African coutnries, but its a question we have to take into account.

Mr Chissano said U.S. aid to UNITA would directly affect his country since UNITA works hand in hand with the bandits who are destabilizing Mozambique. The bandits, known as Renamo or the MNR ("Mozambique National Resistance"), have been waging a war against Mozambique, with the aid of South Africa.

The House of Representatives also amended the foreign aid bill to cut off all aid to Mozambique except food aid. Mr Chissano said his government views it as sanctions against his country but was still discussing the move. It seems to be a very clear interference in the policies of our country, he said.

He said press reports suggest the American decision was linked with the relations Mozambique maintains with countries such as Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Apart from food aid, the U.S. was to help Mozambique in agricultural development.

Mr Chissano said there had been exploratory talks on bringing in private American investment.

On the U.S. military aid promised prior to the congressional vote, he said this was in the form of non-lethal equipment and was accepted as a symbolic gesture to demonstrate Mozambique's non-aligned posture.

Delegates on Amendment Repeal

EA141438 Dakar PANA in English 1340 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Jul (PANA) — The recent abrogation of the Clark amendment by the U.S. Congress is a serious and dangerous development which should be condemned outright, African ministers declared in Addis Ababa today.

Delegates of Angola, Burundi, Mozambique and Tanzania attending the OAU Ministerial Council expressed the seriousness of the issue, saying that Africa cannot stand by and watch.

The meeting decided after many interventions made in support of those sentiments that it should be brought to the attention of the OAU heads of state summit this Thursday (18th July). Supporting Angola's proposal that Africa should take (?steps) [words indistinct] amendment the USA [words indistinct] hostility to Angola and indeed to the whole of Africa.

The Tanzania delegation said that the USA was also indicating its desire to become directly involved in assisting the UNITA bandits to destroy Angola.

Mozambique called for unity among member-states, saying that if the move by the USA was not checked it could create a precedent for other Western countries.

Mozambique's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano expressed astonishment that the U.S. Congress could come out in support of economic sanctions against South Africa and at the same time decide to take measures to destroy Angola. He told the delegates that South Africa and the USA were fulfilling their imperialist interests, which depended on exploitation. It would be (?useless) if we do not (?fulfill) our duties towards the liberation and freedom of our continent, he said.

The meeting, which entered its fifth day today, emphasized the urgent need for African states to match their commitments to [words indistinct] of the continent with concrete actions.

The Ugandan delegation said that the question of the arrears which 33 member-states owe the OAU, some of them with an accumulation of about $2 million has troubled the continental body for many years. The delegation expressed support for the liberation struggle but said that it could not be intensified without resources, adding that fighters in the field cannot believe we are supporting without support in concrete terms.

U.S. Senate Commended on RSA

EA141501 Dakar PANA in English 1355 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 July (PANA) — The 42nd OAU ministerial council meeting in Addis Ababa today commended the U.S. Senate for passing a bill restricting loans to South Africa, prohibiting computer sales to the South African police and Army, and forbidding the transfer of nuclear technology to Pretoria.

A message sent today to American Senators Edward Kennedy and Richard Lugar by council chairman, the Zambian foreign minister, Lameck Goma, said that this senatorial action was a cry for justice, freedom and racial equality. The Council of Ministers commends all those senators who have added their voices to call for an end to the evil of apartheid. The message added that Africa would remember this act of conscience and morality.

Last month, the other chamber of the U.S. Congress, the House of Representatives, also came out in support of limited economic sanctions against the South African racist regime. The measures proposed by the House of Representatives are stronger than the Senate's bill and include a ban on new U.S. investment in South Africa.

When a final bill is drawn up, reconciling the different measures proposed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, President Ronald Reagan will still have a power of veto over [words indistinct] legislation.

U.S. Mideast Policy Condemned

EA141542 Dakar PANA in English 1245 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 Jul (PANA) — The international community should take effective and emergency measures to end the bloodshed in Lebanon in order to enable the people to live a peaceful and secure life, OAU interim secretary general Peter Onu [words indistinct] report to the 42nd ordinary session of the Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa.

The report, which concentrated on the situation in the Middle East, also condemned the USA for (?its) adamant position which has refused to contribute towards the restoration of a lasting peace in the Middle East. The secretary general drew the attention of the council to the serious situation prevailing in Lebanon created by inter-communal disputes which have claimed many lives and caused untold suffering to the Arab community in the region.

The American-Israeli tactics were aimed at forcing Arab states to conclude separate agreements with Israel, a policy which seems to be directed toward finding a solution to the problem to the detriment of Arab interests and to perpetrate Israel's domination in the region.

Dr Onu said in his report that the common Arab demand was based on the convening of an international conference in which all parties, including the PLO would participate. Collective efforts, with the collaboration of all the interested parties, is the sole, correct and effective way to solve the situation in the Middle East, said the report.

Giving a catalogue of incidents of atrocities and violence in Lebanon, the secretary general said in his report that in spite of the gradual withdrawal of the Zionist army from southern Lebanon, the situation has not changed.

Onu Presents Report on Namibia

EA132113 Dakar PANA in English 1747 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 July (PANA) — The OAU interim secretary general Dr Peter Onu, has said that the 1984-1985 period has been marked by continued deadlocks and intrigues in negotiations for Namibia's independence. There were also increased repression, detention without trial and large-scale massacres of defenceless people in South Africa.

Presenting his report today on decolonisation in Africa to the 42nd session of the OAU Council of Ministers currently being held in Addis Ababa, Dr Onu said the situation in Namibia and South Africa is an affront to all member-states of the OAU and the international community.

On the Namibian question, Dr Onu said if it continues to appear on the agenda, it is mainly due to the conspiracy between the Reagan administration and the racist regime of Pretoria. Washington and Pretoria, according to the interim secretary general, remain intransigent on the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a pre-condition for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 although this linkage issue has been condemned by the whole international community.

Dr Onu strongly criticised and denounced the position of the United States on the Namibian question. The Reagan administration, he said, supports financially and materially South Africa. After all the efforts exerted by OAU towards a peaceful settlement of the problem, Dr Onu wondered what options were still left for the OAU, the United Nations, SWAPO and the international community. Dr Onu said that the only option left for the OAU and SWAPO is armed struggle. To this end, he urged member-states of the OAU to give SWAPO financial and moral support.

On South Africa, Dr Onu described the situation there as explosive. The atrocities perpetrated by the racist security forces against the blacks in South Africa, he stressed, reached their climax when South African police opened fire on defenceless people who were commemorating on 21 March, as did the international community, the Sharpeville massacre. More than 250 people have been killed since 1984, he added.

According to Dr Onu, the objective of the OAU in South Africa is not only the total eradication of apartheid but also, the installation of a democratic government by majority rule.

The OAU interim secretary general appealed to all African people, trade unions youth movements and the mass media to mobilise themselves for the struggle for the liberation of the continent.

Sudanese Minister on Namibia

EA142203 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, addressed the OAU ministerial council session held this morning in Addis Ababa and which was allocated the discussion of political questions included in the agenda. The report of the acting secretary general on decolonization in South Africa and Namibia and the report of the 44th session of the coordinating committee for the liberation of Africa were discussed.

In his address, the foreign minister expressed Sudan's regret over the difficulties facing the negotiations aimed at achieving the independence of Namibia. He expressed Sudan's support for the legitimacy of the struggle led by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. His excellency referred to Sudan's rejection of any linkage between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola. He said that the council should condemn the irresponsible measures taken by the racist regime to set up a provisional administration in Namibia as a puppet system undertaking the application of the racist's policies and obstruct the implementation of the Security Council Resolution Number 435. His excellency added that the UN should bear its responsibilities towards the people of Namibia so that full independence could be achieved by that territory.

Concluding his statement, he stressed Sudan's unqualified support for the ANC and the PAC (Pan-Africanist Congress) in their struggle to liquidate the racist regime in South Africa.

ANC Endorses Resolutions on RSA

EA131643 Dakar PANA in English 1150 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa 13 July (PANA) — The African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) fully endorses the resolutions by the OAU Liberation Committee on South Africa due to be presented today to the 42nd ordinary session of Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa.

The head of the ANC International Department, Mr Johnnie Makatini, said the resolutions condemn US President Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" and commend the anti-apartheid movement throughout the world, including (?of) the US, and the oppressed South Africans in their mass united action to render apartheid unworkable.

He said the resolutions commit the OAU Liberation Committee to [words indistinct] South Africa's isolation and plead for increased moral, political and financial support to the liberation [words indistinct].

Mr Makatini said there was also a move to convene, in conjunction with non-aligned countries and the UN, a world (?conference on) South Africa.

Referring to the resolutions adopted at the 44th ordinary session of the Liberation Committee in Arusha, Tanzania, earlier this month, he said the committee had fully lived up to ANC expections.

As the resolutions are still under discussion at committee level, they will be passed on to the Council of Ministers who are expected to discuss political matters today in plenary session. (?In the past), the OAU Liberation Committee has complained of [words indistinct] to its liberation fund, which has (?harmed) its (?operations).

Onu on Drought, Famine Relief

EA121657 Dakar PANA in English 1221 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 July (PANA) — OAU Secretary General Peter Onu has called for a Marshall Plan-type conference to mobilize emergency resources for the drought and famine stricken countries of Africa. While endorsing the recent appeal by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation to the international community to double its emergency food aid, Dr Onu has recommended a pledging conference of a Marshall Plan character be launched with the cooperation of the World Bank and other international organisations for the sake of mobilizing emergency resources for the drought and famine stricken countries of Africa.

In a report circulated to the 42nd ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa this week, the secretary general makes a number of recommendations for dealing with the current drought which is affecting more than 150 million people in more than one half of the member-states of the OAU. Dr Onu further recommends a fund-raising campaign for the special emergency fund for drought and famine set up by the OAU last November. The campaign should be undertaken as soon possible to (?include) Scandinavian countries, Great Britain, France, West Germany, USA, the Soviet Union and some European countries.

The fund should be made operational in order to sponsor some of the projects in the member-states that would alleviate the immediate effects of drought and famine. The secretary general urges the rapid implementation of the Lagos plan of action which calls for the setting up of national strategic food reserves, the construction of storage facilities and the establishment of an African food relief support to assist member-states in time of food shortages.

Furthermore it is recommended that efforts should be made to popularize the Lagos plan of action together with the final act of Lagos. Dr Onu calls upon the OAU to coordinate at regional sub-regional and national levels mid-term plans to combat drought and desertification in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme, Food and Agricultural Organisation, UNESCO and other organisations. Priority should be given to the development of national programmes on forestry. Afforestation, especially with indigenous species, should be encouraged and the protection of the environment strictly enforced. Action programs aimed at combatting drought, desertification and famines should be incorporated in the national development plans of the member-states concerned, Dr Onu reports.

The secretary general states that if man does not intervene the current drought and desertification condition in Africa may soon become endemic and irreversible and there will be no more significant rain in certain regions for years to come. Consequently, drastic steps should be taken to conduct studies on the need for desalinization of sea water for those countries that have access to the sea. Studies on the search for underground water should also be encouraged and undertaken as a matter of priority both at the national as well as regional levels, Dr Onu reports. He recommends that governments should establish early warning systems in the form of remote sensing mechanisms for detecting calamities. These early warning systems should be properly staffed and sufficiently equipped.

Saying he was deeply disturbed by the massive displacement of people mainly caused by the deteriorating economic conditions in many African countries, the secretary general appeals to the United Nations Disaster and Relief Organization to consider extending its mandate to take care of the welfare of Africa's displaced persons. Dr Onu reports that emergency food aid cannot be regarded as the lasting solution to Africa's development crisis. He recommends that every tonne of emergency aid should be accompanied by funds to transport it to the starving, as well as one tonne of seeds for planting of crops.

The recommendations are contained in a report of the secretary general on special missions he undertook to some selected and most seriously affected countries. The countries covered include Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Cape Verde, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Sudan, Angola, Lesotho, Botswana and Mozambique.

In his introductory address yesterday to the Council of Ministers Dr Onu said he visited the countries to assess the situation. The extent of misery and human suffering is beyond description, he said. One has got to be on the spot in order to appreciate the nightmare which stares Africa daily in the face.

Ministers Discuss Food Situation

EA121213 Dakar PANA in English 1035 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 12 July (PANA) — African foreign ministers currently meeting in Addis Ababa this morning recommenced their discussions on the food situation facing Africa. Most speakers at the OAU Council of Ministers stressed the considerable delay in the application of recommendations of the organization. To this effect, Egypt proposed that a follow-up committee be set up to monitor the implementation of OAU recommendations. The ministers also stressed the need to give utmost priority to agriculture in Africa. Africa, they argued, possesses both substantial resources and the potential to improve the food situation and rehabilitate agriculture. What is needed is political will, they added.

Without minimising the importance of food aid, the ministers pointed out that for it to be successful, it should have the twofold objective of "meeting the food deficit on the continent, and also helping Africans produce their own food needs locally". In order to achieve this, argued Prof Adebayo Adedeji, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, African countries should devote 20 to 25 percent of their budgets to agriculture.

Political Committee Meets

EA121926 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Ambassador Mohamed Alioune, OAU deputy secretary general, said that the OAU ministerial meeting and the two committees established earlier had discussed issues regarding Africa's security, development, arms reduction, and the eliminationof colonialism from the continent.

At a news conference today, Ambassador Alioune said that one of the committees established by the meeting, the Political Committee, held discussions on major points raised by a report from Peter Onu which pointed out that African governments were putting greater emphasis on security issues which has brought pressures on their social and economic growth and that the continent is presently faced with a big economic and social crisis.

Natural Resources Institute

EA122211 Dakar PANA in English 1659 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, 12 July (PANA) — Senegal has submitted to the 42nd session of the OAU Council of Ministers currently being held in Addis Ababa, a proposal on the creation of an institute of natural resources in Africa as an integral part of the United Nations University (UNU) established since 1973.

If the proposal is adopted by the 21st summit of the OAU heads of state and government, the institute will serve as the pivot of a network of universities and national research centres whose work it will coordinate in the field of agriculture, hydrology, energy and natural resources.

The importance of such a research organ for Africa, according to the introductory document presented to the OAU general Secretariat, lies in the fact that most emergency aid have had little effect on the countries for which they have been intended and have not been able to solve the present economic crisis.

Senegal believes that by establishing scientific and technical policies on sound basis, solutions can be found and a development process launched.

Tanzania on AATPO Finances

EA122236 Dakar PANA in English 1649 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 July (PANA): Tanzania has proposed that the financial plight of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations (AATPO) be included in the agenda of the 42nd ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers now meeting in Addis Ababa.

AATPO, based in Tangier, Morocco, is facing a grave financial situation as member-states have not paid their contribution [words indistinct] years, according to a telegram from the organization's chief economist, Osanya Nyeneque, to Tanzania Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa and circulated to the council. As a result AATPO staff have not been paid their salaries for last six months, the telegram said.

The telegram asked Mr Mkapa, as chairman of the preparatory committee of the forthcoming summit, to include AATPO's financial plight in the summits agenda.

Ministers on Summit Declaration

EA122245 Dakar PANA in English 1844 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 July (PANA) — Foreign ministers attending the 42nd ordinary session of the OAU in Addis Ababa today agreed to prepare a declaration on Africa's problems and priorities. Proposed by Egypt for submission to the 21st summit next week, the Addis Ababa general declaration will be a summary of the reports examined by the ministers during their present session. The objective of the declaration is to sensitize the international public opinion to Africa's major problems and highest priorities. The foreign ministers stressed the need to establish follow-up mechanisms in Africa to monitor in an effective manner resolutions and major decisions on technical matters.

The problem of access to landlocked countries, transport and communications were considered a serious handicap to the development of the continent. To this end, the ministers deplored Africa's dependence on the transport and telecommunications structures of the colonial administration. To telephone or go from one neighbouring African capital to the other, one is obliged to pass through Paris or London, declared Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye. Several speakers stressed the fact that political independence is meaningless for Africa, unless it is linked with economic independence.

The 42nd session of the council will examine this evening the effects of South Africa's policy of destabilization on the economies of countries located within the southern African subregion. Between June and July alone, this policy has cost the region 10 billion dollars.

Debt Situation Discussed

EA122246 Dakar PANA in English 1815 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 July (PANA) — Africa now seems to be orienting itself for the future to an internal solution for its foreign debt problem. The commendations made by the OAU steering committee, and amended today by the Council of Ministers in plenary session, show a clear awareness of the need to turn towards Africa itself to resolve the problem.

The continents foreign debt estimated at 158 billion U.S. dollars in 1984, could reach 170 billion dollars by the end of this year. This led several ministers today to argue that African countries should tell their foreign creditors that, despite all goodwill, the continent is currently incapable of honouring its engagements.

Debt servicing in itself is now assuming runaway proportions. The maximum level of debt servicing normally thought of as tolerable is 20 percent of export earnings, yet for some African countries this mere payment of interest now amounts to over 27 percent of their total export earnings.

The steering committee therefore suggested the establishment of a ministerial conference charged with managing the continent's foreign debt and other financial and monetary matters. The conference would meet regularly to discuss these questions.

The OAU interim secretary general, Peter Onu, has already proposed that an OAU economic department be created, which would permit better preparation of the work of the ministerial conference.

From sound sources PANA has learnt that the heads of delegations in Addis Ababa have suggested negotiations with the continent's creditors to reinvest in Africa the sums owing. Several ministers think that Africa economies can only make a fresh start by rescheduling their debts, or by simply converting the debt into a gift. This is particularly the case for the least advanced countries on the continent.

As for the real causes of the growth in indebtedness, many delegation heads speak of shared responsibilities between African states and their foreign partners.

For the steering committee, there are "internal causes" for the increasing weight of the debt. Among these are "the foreign-directed nature of the economic system, and the dependence of countries on the export of certain raw materials and commodities". the "continual decline in food and agricultural production", and even "poor understanding of international financial mechanisms."

But Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, believes that, on the contrary, the causes of Africa's indebtedness stem from outside the continent. He argued that one cannot accuse African states of a "poor understanding of mechanisms," when those mechanisms are simply inappropriate. Besides, all causes considered "internal" have "external roots," he pointed out. "If we continue to give priority to export products, especially in the agricultural sector, it is mainly because of structures and mechanisms that were established by the colonising powers".

Turning to the situation in southern Africa, Mr Chissano said that it was largely thanks to South African aggression against its neighbours that the nine states inthe sub-region had run up debts of ten billion dollars.

Sources close to the conference argue that the negotiation of Africa's foreign debt should therefore be conducted in a global basis, taking into consideration all these factors.

The steering committee said that as far as it was concerned "it is necessary to examine as a matter or urgency projects with a view to identifying those which should be abandoned." The inadequate results shown by some were due to the bad conditions stipulated in the initial contracts signed, the committee pointed out. "Everything," according to the committee, "should be done to prevent the financing by foreign countries of periodic deficits on national budgets."

"In the spirit of African solidarity," continued the committee, "African countries with net reserves should recycle part of this excess fund in Africa." This means that a new system has to be urgently created with a view to "encouraging private African investors to invest their resources in other African countries", the committee said.

In conclusion, the OAU experts said it was necessary to organise an international conference on Africa's foreign debt. Next week's OAU heads of state summit could to this effect mandate the current chairman and the bureau to establish the necessary contacts with donor agencies towards convening such a conference.

Implementing Decisions

EA122304 Dakar PANA in English 1835 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 July (PANA) — Delegates attending the Organization of African Unity 42nd ministerial council today stressed on the urgent need to establish a machinery for effective way to monitor implementation of decisions made by the continental body.

Delegates of Rwanda, Urganda, Ivory Coast, Egypt and Sudan expressed the view that lack of a monitoring machinery has made implementation of many decisions made by OAU heads of state lie in files only, while the economic situation of the continent was deteriorating day by day.

The delegates said that five years after the famous Lagos [words indistinct] the framework there was no follow up machinery to assess and coordinate efforts made by member-states.

Nigeria urged the OAU chairman to take a new role of overseeing implementation of the decisons made. She suggested that experts drawn from the OAU and ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] Secretariat should assist the chairman to ascertain to what extent decisions are implemented.

The delegates expressed the need to use existing regional organizations like SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] to assume the role of monitoring implementation of decisions.

The meeting which was discussing the steering committees recommendations for a common platform of action between member-states, stressed for more effective utilization of appropriate resources, better selection and coordination of investment programmes and good management of enterprises.

The delegates urged that African countries should strengthen their unity and solidarity to ensure that at the international scene, attention was given to their specific interests.

They also emphasized onthe need to improve OAU facilities for taking action in the economic field, particularly the strengthening of economic development and cooperation and improvement of its logistics. [Words indistinct]

Conference on Palestine Urged

LD141654 Dakar PANA in English 1547 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 July (PANA) — The OAU Council of Ministers today supported the urgent need to hold an international conference on Palestine in order to prescribe a permanent solution to the Middle East question.

In a debate on two reports on the Middle East and the Palestine question presented by interim OAU secretary general Peter Onu, delegates also attacked the intransigence of the Israeli Government and its relentless terror against Palestinian refugees.

Contributing to the debate, Egypt sadly noted that the Israeli Government has continued to wage its reign of terror against neighbouring Arab states and has admantly rejected international appeals to withdraw unconditionally from occupied Arab territory.

Nigerian foreign minister, Dr. Ibrahim Gambari, deplored the OAU's impotence in the search for peace in the Middle East. He said the organization was unable to exert pressure on the USA to recognize the PLO. The OAU was also unable to persuade the USA to re-examine its policy in the Middle East and it lacked the financial resources to pursue vigorously its delibrations on the crucial matter.

Dr Gambari called for unity and solidarity among the PLO and the Arab ranks, because any peace proposal in the Middle East must enjoy the support of the entire Arab community.

However, Libya challenged the sources of the two reports, arguing that the contents did not reflect the true situation in the Middle East. Libya claimed the reports were not presented for unanimous approval of all Arab nations. As a result some events had been highlighted, while others had been completely overlooked in the report.

Algeria, Senegal and Gambia called for an international conference on the PLO to be convened under the auspices of the UN and to be attended by the PLO, the USA and the Soviet Union.

Many delegates said the OAU should take advantage of the presence of the UN secretary-general this week to stress the urgency of holding this international conference.

Arab Cooperation Discussed

EA142253 Dakar PANA in English 1805 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 July (PANA) — Several African and Arab nations today expressed their desire to improve flagging commitments to Afro-Arab co-operation. Delegates from Algeria, Rwanda, Mauritius, Tunisia and Libya were responding to the report of the OAU secretary general on relations between the two blocks at the 42nd ordinary session of the Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa.

Algeria and Mauritius, noting the poor level of Afro-Arab relations, said co-operation was necessary, because both peoples share a common struggle in fighting Israeli and South African racism. We have a common enemy. Israel and South Africa are only manifestations of the imperialism we are fighting against, Mauritian Foreign Minister Anil Kamarsing said.

He said there is a need for the development of political will between Arabs and Africans if they are to overcome their difficulties.

He said in the economic sphere only 11 percent of all Arab aid to Third World countries found its way to Africa. He suggested the Arabs could help African economies by cancelling the African debt, because Africa is more indebted to the Arab world than to any other bloc.

Referring to the OAU secretary generals report, Rwanda said the tendency to measure Afro-Arab successes and failures at the organizational level (at the OAU and the League of Arab States) is misleading. Rwanda said considerable bilateral co-operation already exists among states of both groupings. It proposed that careful examination be made at the institutional level (OAU/LAS) and between states of both organizations as measures of the effectiveness of co-operation.

The report by the OAU secretary general on Afro-Arab cooperation presented a disappointing view of attempts to hold a joint Afro-Arab ministerial council meeting in Tripoli in March. However, Libya has reiterated its readiness to host the meeting again this year, providing the right climate exists.

RSA Sanctions, Disinvestment

EA141655 Dakar PANA in English 1551 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 July (PANA): The OAU office in Brussels has been asked to find out the names and connections of European firms which conduct business and invest in South Africa in violation of the UN call for sanctions against the apartheid regime. The names of the firms will be made public and their home governments informed that they are violating the UN sanctions.

The OAU group of ambassadors in Brussels made that decision when they met last March to discuss recent developments in South Africa.

A report of OAU Interim Secretary General Peter Onu to the 42nd ordinary session of the Council of Ministers meeting in Addis Ababa states that the OAU office was also asked to organize a press conference to sensitize the international community to South Africa's atrocities against black South Africans.

The group met under the chairmanship of the ambassador of Lesotho, Mr Abel Thoahlane.

The OAU group of ambassadors in Brussels meets regularly to discuss matters of mutual interest ranging from economic to cultural and political matters.

The OAU permanent office services their meetings by way of preparing background documents and co-ordinating their position on all matters which have a bearing on Africa's interests.

Council Concludes Talks

EA142005 Dakar PANA in English 1919 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 14 July (PANA) — The OAU Council of Ministers ended today discussion of the items of the agenda of its 42nd session begun on 10th July in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

African foreign ministers attending the council session, held to prepare the 21st assembly of the heads of state and government, which opens in Addis Ababa on Thursday (18th July) made several recommendations concerning among other things the Namibian question, the situation in South Africa Afro-Arab co-operation, and the Palestinian problem. Highest on its agenda were economic and social matters covering Africa's present economic crisis, the Lagos plan of action, external debt, drought, desertification, famine, and refugees.

Informed sources told PANA that the OAU drafting committee will prepare today the final declaration for submission to the 21st summit.

PANA Examines Repeal of Clark Amendment

EA141738 Dakar PANA in English 1232 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] [Passage indistinct] During his visit Mark Siljander appeared to be sympathetic towards the drought-ravaged Frontline State, but this week he showed his true colours, ranting about the Soviet Union's [words indistinct] anti-communist [word indistinct] response, and the [words indistinct] duly [words indistinct] attempts to improve relations kicking the Mozambican Government in the teeth.

Even more serious are Washington's moves against Angola, taking the form of overturning the "Clark amendment". This was originally passed in 1975 after U.S. public opinion turned against the assistance provided by the CIA to the anti-Angolan organizations, (?FNLA) and UNITA. The amendment prevented (?any form of aid), direct or indirect to organizations fighting to overturn the Angolan Government.

The Reagan administration has long desired to beef up the forces of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, which up until now have relied on South Africa for their equipment and logistic support. If it [words indistinct] of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The U.S. Administration hopes at least to force into a coalition agreement with UNITA. One aspect to such a deal would be to pack all (?Cuban) forces back across the Atlantic. Absurdly, this has become a major objective of U.S. southern African policy.

(?More) surprisingly, a State Department spokesman, Robert Smalley, gloated over the House of Representatives vote. The administration, he said, "has long supported (?repealing) the Clark amendment which we view as an inappropriate and counterproductive constraint on the President's ability to conduct foreign policy and achieve our diplomatic goals.

Conservative Republicans were equally delighted about the foreign aid debate. "The House has made stronger statements about communism than I have seen coming out of this body for some [words indistinct] certain Robert Dona [as received].

Reactions in Southern Africa will not be so mindless. These frivolous votes in Washington have clearly damaged U.S. Mozambican relations and have pushed the chances of establishing diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Angola still further into the mists of the future.

[Words indistinct] with U.S. envoys, such as Chester Crocker and his deputy, Frank Wisner the repeal of the Clark amendment, said the Angolan foreign minister [words indistinct] camouflaged military support to open support for armed subversion and state terrorism.

The most charitable thing that can be said of the position adopted by [words indistinct] on the one [words indistinct] is (?incoherent) slaps South Africa across the wrist, and (?threaten) economic measures against Pretoria. But on the other, when it comes to the foreign aid bill, lines up solidly behind the South African surrogates of UNITA and the [words indistinct] (?name) of the "fight against communism".

[Words indistinct] (?foreign) policy obsessions with the Soviet Union and Cuba [word indistinct] congressmen to make arrogant demands on sovereign independent Frontline States. This (?detracts from) the value of the anti-apartheid positions being taken on Capitol Hill. Indeed, renewed direct U.S. aid to UNITA and an economic boycott of Mozambique are moves that will strengthen South African domination of the region. These measures will amount to a tacit strengthening of an alliance between Pretoria and Washington, regardless of what the intentions of the individual (?congressmen) may have been.

Sooner or later, American (?legislators) [words indistinct] to make up their minds which side they support in the spreading war for [words indistinct] will learn by hard experience that there are only (?two) sides to a barricade.

UN Women's Decade Conference Begins in Nairobi

EA131708 Nairobi KNA in English 1400 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, July 13 — The delegation of the Soviet Union to the United Nations Women's Decade Conference arrived in Nairobi yesterday.

The delegates were led by the chairwoman of the Soviet Women's Committee who is also a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR as well as the first woman cosmonaut Mrs Valentina Tereshkova. She was accompanied by three other delegations all from Eastern Europe who all came in the same plane. These delegations were those from Ukrainia, Poland, and Belorussia.

Mrs Tereshkova said that they are very happy to be in Kenya and that she extends greetings and good wishes from the people of the USSR to the people of Kenya.

The Poland delegation was led by Mrs Anna Kedzierska who is their minister for internal trade and services, who told KENYA NEWS AGENCY (KNA) that her delegation consists of nine members two of whom will participate in the NGO forum while the rest will take part in the formal conference.

The Belorussian delegation was led by Mrs Mazay Nina who is the deputy chairman in the Council of Ministers of Belorussia. She was accompanied by Mrs Romanovitch Elena who is the head of the department of the Union of Belorussian Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The Ukrainian delegation was led by Mrs Orlik Maria who is the deputy chairman in the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian [as received] who was accompanied by Mrs Yevtushenko Svetlaana who is the secretary in the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions.

They were all met at the Kenyatta International Airport by USSR Embassy officials, including the charge d'affaires in the embassy, Mr Victor Tarassov. Also at the airport to meet them was Kenya's assistant minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Eric Khasakhala who noted that Kenya is non-aligned and will treaty all delegates equally. He wished them a happy stay in Kenya and hoped that they will take time off while in Kenya to visit and see the rest of the country.

ANC Holds News Conference

EA141852 Nairobi KNA in English 1708 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, 14 July (KNA) — Women in their thousands gathered as the representatives of many governments from over 140 nations for the first time in an African soil, in Nairobi, for the historic UN Decade for Women's Conference, must raise political issues affecting their sisters in apartheid South Africa, the regime which also illegally occupies Namibia, South West Africa. This was the declaration made in the Kenyan capital today by the ANC and SWAPO, the two liberation movements fighting the Pretoria regime for the independence of their peoples.

Addressing a joint press conference, prior to the women's conference to be held at Nairobi's Kenyatta International Conference centre from 15th to 26th July, ANC President Oliver Tambo and SWAPO President Sam Nujoma respectively declared that it would be a big joke and a mockery of justice if at Nairobi, some 3,000 km from South Africa and Namibia, the Women's Decade Conference did not discuss issues of equality, development and peace, the decade's themes.

In their joint statement, the two liberation veterans said in the past years of the decade, the policies of apartheid had resulted in the deterioration of the status of women in South Africa, where the practice of the policy is the antithesis of the decade's themes. They explained, the women who sought equality, demanded the right to self-determination, which is a prerequisite for development, or worked for peace have been detained, banished, imprisoned or killed.

It is not surprising, therefore, the statement added, that while the conference will be assessing the advances in various countries during the decade for women, the situation in Namibia and South Africa is inequality, underdevelopment and war, which equal to apartheid.

They cited cases of Albertina Sisulu, facing death following her court charges for treason four days ago, Ida Jimmy, sentenced eight years for urging support for SWAPO, Winnie Mandela who remains banished from her home and children and Thandi Mose who has a prisoner-of-war status.

Presidents Tambo and Nujoma said that for ANC and SWAPO, the liberation and status of women in South Africa and Namibia is an intrinsic part of our liberation struggle. They added that ANC and SWAPO would not consider their task completed and the independence struggle over until their womenfolk are fully liberated.

They declared that apartheid was an affront to all women whose status whould never be seen in a vacuum, isolated from the society around them. The policy, they added, was a crime against humanity, while its practice classified women as nothing but breeders of future generations of exploitable labour.

They also catalogued the brutality of the Pretoria regime, its assaults on the people, its denials of family life through excluding women from urban centres, as well as the resultant malnourished black children amidst plenty and the callous inhumanity in forcible removal over 4,000,000 people to homelands.

Responding to questions during the 1 hour and 40 minutes press conference, Mr Nujoma recalled that many Africans were sacrificed while fighting in World War II to help the colonialists procure their freedom from the Nazi occupying forces, yet now Western Europe, particularly West Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium and Britain, were supplying the Pretoria regime with arms and sophisticated weapons to sacrifice innocent Africans.

President Nujoma said the 12-day Nairobi conference must condemn South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and demand the immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 for Namibia's independence.

The SWAPO leader declared that his organization will continue the fight and wondered how countries like Holland and the Nordic states, which were occupied only 40 years ago, easily forgot what colonialism is. He called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

On his part, Mr Tambo said that despite four years of the so-called Reagan administration's constructive engagement, the American Government was not interested in peace in southern Africa. He explained that recent reports make it necessary for the entire international community to condemn the latest moves of the Reagan administration.

He cited the recent reports that the American House of Representatives intended to repeal an act which barred sale of weapons to South Africa and its puppet, the rebel Angola UNITA movement which is supported by Pretoria in its conflicts with the Angolan Government.

Mr Tambo urged that the Palestinian question must not be elbowed out of the Nairobi conference, because the Israeli manouvres in the Middle East were similar to those of South Africa, signifying their unholy alliance to unleash terror and great instability in the two respective regions.

ANC Opposes RSA Participation

EA131728 Dakar PANA in English 1310 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa 13 July (PANA) — The ANC totaly opposes South African attempts to send a delegation to the world women's conference currently underway in Nairobi.

Head of the ANC International Department, Mr Johnnie Makatini, today told the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY in Addis Ababa that the ANC will rely on all Third World countries to block the South African move. He said it was inconceivable that South Africa, whose hands are dripping with the blood of innocent women and children could participate.

Commenting on the special emergency assistance fund for drought and famine in Africa, Mr Makatini said those organisations and governments that feel Africa must reject the blood money being offered by South Africa to the fund, must join forces to stop the manoeuvre.

He said that South Africa's motive is aimed at corrupting the African Continent, isolating the liberation movement and salvaging the apartheid regime from international isolation. Africa may be having economic problems but Africa remains proud and principled and will not touch South Africa's blood money, he said.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Urges 'Enrichment' of National Charter

LD150516 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Excerpt] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, issued a directive to all the strugglers and officials of the 27 party organizations concerning the enrichment of the National Charter.

The directive noted in particular that in its 14th session the Central Committee recommended the establishment of a national committee to be commissioned to follow up and supervise the enrichment of the National Charter.

The directive stated that what motivated this operation is a number of considerations, the most important of which are:

First, the new circumstances resulting from the new achievements within the framework of this charter constitute a new reality, the aspects of which were impossible to foresee 10 years before its occurence;

Second, the practical application resulted in a number of shortcomings the reasons for which cannot be understood and cannot be effectively faced without a new reading of the text of the National Charter;

Third, during the decade which passed since the birth of the National Charter, our country has witnessed a tangible development in all fields; our masses, under the leadership of the FLN, achieved many victories, especially in the economic field. This is in spite of the chronic crisis in which the modern world is staggering. During this short and severe march, we realized more than once that we included in our charter some idealistic aims which did not take into consideration our real abilities, and we did not specify that these aims accord to our popular reality. We also realized that some of our achievements have surpassed all the aspirations that we drafted. Starting from these new circumstances, we are now obliged to stop and readjust, regarding the former situation, and to replan, regarding the latter;

Fourth, it is evident that our ideology, in its development, is affected by the internal and external spheres and also affects them. It is known that for years both these spheres have been exposed to severe shaking. If our internal sphere has improved as a result of victories we achieved, especially in the fields of education and raising the citizens' standard of living — even though whenever we advance toward a better future new requirements appear which we have to satisfy — the external sphere is deteriorating every day as a result of numerous and various crises, an imbalance, and lack of any form of security.

Therefore the necessity of comprehensive development and growth require us to stop a little at the finished stages and to study them carefully in order to learn from experience in planning the future stages and to supply them with all possible means of success.

The presidential directive talked about the current form of the National Charter, stressing the necessity of revising this form in clearer sentences and with easier style removed from complexity in order to make it [word indistinct]. The charter itself has explicitly specified that the congress can deepen the charter's concepts and directives and can add several reforms.

Human Rights League President Charged by Court

LD121624 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The president of the Algerian Human Rights League has been charged by the State Security Court in Algiers. This may have been motivated by the actions or stand taken by Abdennour Ali-Yahia on behalf of associations not approved by the Algerian authorities.

LIBYA

'Sources' Deny Algerian Troops Massing on Border

LD121958 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Jul (JANA) — Press sources have dismissed as untrue a report published in the newspaper *AL-ARAB* of London in its latest issue quoting what it called various reports pointing out that Algeria has been massing up troops concentrations along the Libyan border.

These sources confirmed that there are no military buildups and that the relations between the two countries are dominiated by an atmosphere of understanding and concord.

Joint Military Accord Signed During Talas' Visit

LD121946 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 12 July (JANA) — JANA has learned that the Jamahiriyah and Syria signed the minutes of a military agreement during Syrian Defense Minister Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas' visit. The agreement is similar to the one signed during the Sudanese defense minister's visit to the Jamahiriyah.

Foreign Minister al-Turayki Visits Bulgaria

For the 'announcement' on the visit to Bulgaria by 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, sectetary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, published by Sofia *RABOTNICHESKO DELO*, see the Bulgaria section of the 11 July Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

Official Explains Withdrawal From Moscow Festival

LD141223 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jul (JANA) — The brother secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the General Educational Congress of the Universities in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has said that the position of the Jamahiriyah students in withdrawing from the Moscow 12th international students and youth festival is not groundless; it came as a result of logical factors.

In a statement to the JANA correspondent he says: Our view of the Zionist enemy is one and our position toward it is a principled one. Those who describe the so-called Rakah party as progressive are enemies of the Arab nation and contribute to the entrenchment of the Zionist occupation of the Arab lands. In this context he stressed that only ignorant people believe that Zionism has a progressive face and a nonprogressive face.

He further says: We have not asked anyone to tell and certify to us who is a progressive Zionist and who is not because we know quite well who is occupying our land and killing our people in Palestine and Lebanon, that the Zionist camp with its left-wing and right-wing parties is a fundamental contradiction to socialism, and those who defend Rakah and stand with it are betraying the principles of progressiveness.

The brother secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau of the Educational Congress of the Universities in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah concludes by saying: Those who oppose this position and defend the opposite are backing Reagan in his campaign against the positions of the progressive states and are using the same imperialist logic used by him.

Arrest of Iraqi Diplomats in Tunis for Spying Noted

LD140857 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Tunis, 14 Jul (JANA) — According to the Tunisian *'AL-SHA'B*, Tunisian security authorities have discovered a spy ring operation inside Tunisia in favor of the Ba'thist ruling regime in Iraq, run and financed by the Iraqi Embassy in Tunis. The paper said members of this spy ring have been arrested and they include a number of Iraqi diplomats.

JANA Views U.S. Statement on Libyan-Sudanese Ties

LD120918 Tripoli JANA in English 0811 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Al Bayan al Awwal, Shawal 25, July 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA's Arab affairs editor comments on the statement of the American White House official spokesman made on the Libyan Arab-Sudanese relation in saying:

It looks clearly from the frantic announcements the official spokesman of the White House made in which he said that the U.S. Government has received official confirmations that any improvement of relations between Jamahiriyah and Sudan will not be on the account of Sudan's links with America. From these statements, it looks clear the type of guardianship the U.S. tries to impose on the Arab people of Sudan and the heroic Sudanese Army in a mean attempt to abort the April 6th revolution and to encircle that historic events which rid brotherly Sudan from the rule of tyrant Numayri — one of America's agents who have a long history of treachery and defeatism towards the Arab nation and its causes of destiny.

Clearly shown from the latest American statements that the U.S. views the Arab nation from a colonial angle and plans its policies towards it from that ancient angle which dictates that no matter should be agreed upon between the Arab brothers unless ordered by it. Any Arab closeness without its previously permitting it, is considered as harming to, what it calls, its interests.

This flagrant rudeness and immoral disregard apart from being an interference in brotherly Sudan's internal affairs, exposes the policy of terrorism America employs against the Arab nation and reveals the American attitude openly and crudely to the eyes of the world. This comes after the madness that entered its mind causing it to panic and be terrified for the loss of the meanest creature in Sudan agent deposed hireling Ja'far Numayri.

On our part, we ridicule these statements from U.S. Administration and consider them as imposing of guardianship on the noble Sudanese Arab people who sacrificed thousands of its sons and rivers of its blood ran to secure its independence from Britain and Faruq's crown.

We are certain that the tradition of struggle that was crowned by the 6th of April revolution, that toppled deposed hireling Numaryi, will never back up.

The Sudanese street [as received] which is inflamed by the spirit of revolution, is calling for punishment of hireling Numayri, will never give up its right in punishing even those who supported and backed his executioners for 16 years. America tops the list, together with the puppet Egyptian regime, of those who will stand in the accusation dock.

Whether America likes or not the growing of fraternal relations between the Libyan Arab people and its brother, the Sudanese Arab people, we are pressing ahead on the path of deepening this relation and continue ensuring it in cohesion with the 6th of April revolution and the Sudanese Army fearing no criticism when we say to America, go to hell.

Reagan, Mubarak Seen Planning Military Coup in Sudan

LD121535 Tripoli JANA in English 1448 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text]Shawal 25, July 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The French "VSD" [Vendredi, Samedi, Dimanche] magazine revealed that the American President Reagan and the head of the Egyptian regime Mubarak were planning for a military coup in Sudan.

It said the deep concern felt by the American Government and the Egyptian regime towards the progressive orientations of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and rapprochement with the progressive countries in the region such as the Jamahiriyah and Ethiopia has doubled.

It added Mubarak informed Reagan of these new development and asked him to move swiftly to contain Sudan by a military coup.

U.S. Plans Assassinations of 'Progressive' Leaders

LD130901 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, 13 Jul (JANA) — The American NBC Television has disclosed that the Reagan administration is now studying plans for the execution of political assassinations against the leaders of certain states which Washington describes as terrorist. Quoting responsible but unnamed American officials NBC explained that several plans will be submitted to Reagan for consideration. Among these plans is to license American military units to carry out the assassinations.

What the American Administration is planning for and preparing the world to receive is not new. Its CIA agents had in the past carried out assassination operations against a number of state leaders and national and progressive figures who refused to yield to American hegemony and its policy of containment. Such figures include Lumumba, Salvador Allende, and Kwame Nkrumah.

Moreover the world has not yet forgotten the repeated attempts to carry out the terroristic plans against the Libyan Arab people and the leader of the Al-Fatih Revolution. The attempt to administer poison happened not that long ago. At any rate the mere thinking by the American Administration and its resort to such despicable operations is categorical proof that its policy is reaching a dead end through the rejection of that policy by the world's peoples.

JANA Examines Results of Action in U.S. House

Trade With Jamahiriyah Banned

LD122107 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives approved a bill granting President Reagan interim powers to ban imports from a number of states which are described as backing terrorism. The House also approved a ban on what it termed trade with Libya.

The international affairs editor at JANA commented on this stand and said:

This decision comes within the framework an escalating hostile campaign led by the United States against the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The U.S. Government previously began a series of political and economic pressures which still continue, in an attempt to steer the Jamahiriyah away from its revolutionary trend.

These pressures ranged from placing an embargo on the export of civilian planes for which Libya already paid, to depriving Libyan Arab students of studying advanced sciences in aviation and atomics, and to an abortive attempt to drag West European powers into imposing a total economic siege around the Jamahiriyah.

Its other desperate attempts concerning what it called undermining the domestic situation in Libya by means of its agents in the area, have all been utterly unsuccessful as a result of the strong attitude of the people of the Jamahiriyah, who adopted at their popular congresses the decision to die in defense of their authority.

The international affairs editor concluded his commentary by saying: It is a matter that will indeed give rise to ridicule if the United States believes that the Libyan Arab people will change their domestic and foreign policy, as a concession to its continuing pressures. It would be truly beneficial to the the United States and President Reagan if they fully understood that the continuous pressure definitely had not resulted in any concessions, in as much as producing strong reactions equal to its acts in real terms, is counter to its interests.

Reagan's Power To Ban Aircraft

LD131304 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jul (JANA) — The American House of Representatives has agreed to grant the American President Reagan powers banning American aircraft from landing at airports of certain countries whose airports are alleged to constitute a threat to American nationals.

The JANA political editor has commented on this, saying:

The House of Representatives' decision granting these powers to President Reagan makes obvious the falseness of the principle, according to which the parliamentary democracy claims to have been established, namely, that of the separation of power. This is so since it is possible to note how one individual can usurp these powers, even if the House does call them temporary. In fact, there is no guarantee that such powers would not become permanent. What is worse than these powers proving the falseness of Western democracy is the fact that they lend a legal nature to every hostile action committed by the terrorist Reagan against those states whose independent policies displease Washington, whether such hostile actions take the form of retaliatory measures or direct military aggression such as that to which Grenada had been subjected.

Hence the legislative, executive, and judicial powers are nothing but a group of normal persons who, through the ballot boxes, seized the peoples' destinies and exploited decisionmaking power for themselves. Here we see them in the United States granting each other a part of powers which they claim under the Constitution are not granted and must not be abandoned to another party.

The *Green Book* has revealed, in its three parts, those conditions of domination suffered by the peoples who are deceived by the falsehood of the statutes of liberty and the principle of the separation of power. The *Green Book* affirms that mankind's only road to deliverance from the rule of the individual, a group of individuals, one party, or the multiple parties, is through the popular conference and committees where all power, revolution, and arms are in the hands of the people and not in the hands of a madman like Reagan who embroils the world in terroristic conflicts just to satisfy his own personal whims.

Tripoli Comments on U.S. Attempts To Pressure Libya

LD140106 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] If we do not blame the head of the American Administration Ronald Reagan for not believing in history because of his original profession — to which he has dedicated his life — which is acting in films of terror and crime devoid of art and humanity on Hollywood screens, we cannot exempt from blame a number of members of the U.S. Senate — who have voted for the decision to boycott the Jamahiriyah commercially — for not knowing this history, which is completely unknown by their President and of whose lessons he did not learn anything.

If they knew the wisdom of history — even as representatives who, for the sake of argument, we assume take care of the interests of the people they represent in Congress — then they would not even have bothered to discuss this resolution and would have saved their time or invested it in something more beneficial, such as discussing the reasons of the unlimited hatred felt by all the peoples of the earth to the foreign policy of their country.

Anyway, Libya has experienced such an economic siege and was able to break it by the strong will and perseverance of its sons, until the ingenuity of its steadfastness in the face of these cunning colonialist preparations became an example and an ideal. There is no need to remind the American politicians from the White House to the Congress of the days of [word indistinct] and the dates and conquering time with patience, bravery, and heroism.

If we take an example from recent history, the American position itself would be the best proof of what we say. When did America open its commercial ports to Libyan exports? When did it establish bridges of economic cooperation with us? Did America not adopt the decision to boycott this revolution since it became sure about its anti-imperialist tendencies? In fact, boycotting us economically, politically, and culturally was the preoccupation of America. Its adoption of the policy of subjugating the Libyan people and forcing them to kneel was one of its most important decisions. But since these resolutions did not lead to anything satisfactory for the politicians of the White House, things became confused in their memories and thought; because of the absolute futility of these resolutions they did not adopt them at all. Therefore they boycotted us twice, came against us twice, and threatened us twice. Will this repetition, which reveals their anxiety, confusion, and disturbance, satisfy them?

The masses of our people will not be very angry at this American arrogance that blinds the politicians of the great state, which should always preserve its dignity in front of the world.

The masses of our people knew from the begining that America, however much it claims to be a modern country, is just a gang ruled by a group of tramps, gamblers, and highwaymen. If this is not so, how can we explain its economic boycott of Lebanon, when Lebanon was always a friend of America and one of its economic allies, and whose friendship, sincerity, and cooperation in all fields was undoubted.

As for the resolution in which Congress authorized the head of the American Administration to adopt the necessary measures to destabilize some countries, including Libya, it seems that it was a resolution which should have been adopted so that the world could see with its own eyes who is leading international terrorism. Is it America which is not ashamed to announce such a resolution? Or is it these small countries, whose only crime is that of having dignity and concentrating on developing themselves and implementing a development program that achieves the prosperity and advancement of their peoples?

As the international affairs editor of JANA said, it will be really ridiculous if America believed that the Libyan Arab people will change their internal and external policies in response to its continuous pressures. It might be really beneficial to America and its crazy President Reagan to learn that continuous pressure will definitely not lead to any concessions, but will lead to equally strong reactions against its interests.

MAURITANIA

President Taya Speaks on 10 July Anniversary

LD111734 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Speech by President Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya on the 7th anniversary of the 10 July movement; place not given — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Dear citizens:

On such a day 7 years ago, the national Armed Forces were forced to take the reins of government in order to rescue the country from the dangers which threatened it. The Armed Forces publicly undertook to remove the homeland from the war, correct the economic and financial situation, and establish democratic institutions. Squandering, bribery, and the individual authority which prevailed during the past years led to scattered efforts and deviation regarding the search for suitable solutions, despite the directives and instructions issued by the Military Committee for National Salvation in (?most cases). Such behavior has gravely harmed the state's credibility and authority as well as the foundations of our young economy, and changed the nature of our administration. This naturally seriously harmed individual freedoms, forcing all to become apathetic and [word indistinct].

Dear ladies and gentlemen, prior to the past 7 months, our country was in a general decline equaled only by the Machiavellian nature of the speeches disclosing the true identity of the regime and its aim in making misleading announcements, which were its only reply to the varied needs of the citizens. Indeed, economic results on the whole are much below the average. Since 1980, GNP has shrunk by 0.6 percent per year in real terms. The consolidated budget defecit rose to 4.085 billion ouguiya, that is by 9.1 percent of the GNP. The current balance of payments deficit reached 13.8 billion ouguiya, that is 32 percent of the GNP. The foreign debt reached 1.7 billion dollars, that is about 3 times the GNP. The debt servicing percentage rose to about 38 percent of export revenues. Because these sums greatly exceed the ability of our external payments, and arrears are expected to reach $95 million by the end of 1985, it is noted that the overall recorded results differ greatly from the planned directions.

This economic situation is partly due to external phenomena. But it is also presently due to the state's lack of capability, discipline, and political determination in confronting great challenges. Instead of taking continuous and deep action capable of securing the desired objectives, the authorities stopped at the limit of running ordinary daily tasks. This is indicated by the situation prevaling in some sectors. First, industry: Before 1978, ambitious public and semipublic industrial establishments were created at a total cost of 9 billion ouguiya. Among these establishments were the suagr factory, the oil refinery, the [word indistinct] steel factory, clothes units, and [words indistinct]. With the exception of the sugar factory, which has begun operating, all other units are facing obstacles that are hindering their moves to create a situation which calls for suitable solutions in order to avoid losing these important investments. In regard to the private sector, 24 units were established after 1978, in which 1.4 million ouguiya were invested. In order to establish this industry and develop it, the state made several sacrifices, including the industries' exemption from taxes, customs fees, and loan facilities at banks. Yet these industries continue to face problems. They are operating at 10 to 65 percent capacity and the majority of them have debts that continuously endanger their existence. On the other hand, their influence on the national economy remains limited because these units remain at the final planning stage. As for traditional industry, which is the source of income for 80,000 families, it was subjected to the problems of supply and [word indistinct] despite the long-established, good quality of its products. Second, the agricultural sector: The production of grain was very weak and below 20,000 tons in 1984, compared with 120,000 tons in the 60's despite the level of investment in this sector and the possibilities in it, keeping in mind that 70 percent of the population works in agriculture. The total reclaimed area totaled 8,500 hectares in 1984, of which 3,500 hectares are in the private sector and 1,450 hectares in the [words indistinct].

If the maximum average reclamation is estimated at 1,200 hectares, the plan's estimates were 3,500 hectares per year. The price of reclaimed hectares is estimated at 1.5 million [currency not specified], which is double the price in some neighboring countries. In 1984, only 40 percent of the reclaimed areas were exploited due to some problems in this sector, among which are recurring costs. It is no doubt that these bad results are due to climatic factors, but they are also due, to a greater extent, to the nonremoval of obstacles within a clear integral plan and in particular, bad management. In short, our agriculture, which meets only 7 percent of our grain needs and has a noticeable shortage in the quantity of livestock, now suffers from bad organization because of shrinking revenues. This has increased migration from the countryside, unemployment, and the [word indistinct] of necessities.

As a result of deteriorating economic foundations, hopes were naturally pinned on the fishing sector. In light of this, the data concerning investment and its exploitation are considered a measure of this sector's status in the national economy. The figures available, however, show that work opportunities have slightly increased since 1980 and are rather shrinking in the field of traditional fishing. Fishing contributes 50 percent of our exports and constitutes a positive factor in our balance of payments. It also contributes to financing the state budget by approximately 15 percent, making it worthy of care and interest. As for the sea fishing vessels, there are 66 boats equipped for deep-sea fishing, which have refrigerators. As for traditional fishing — which uses 66 big boats and 654 small boats, it does not produce more than 11,000 tons. Foreign and chartered ships carry out other forms of fishing. In view of our fleet's makeup, it was necessary for the fishing sector to open up greatly to the outside world, which contributes the majority of revenues [words indistinct]. What is more serious is that 90 percent of the refrigeration and storage buildings, which cost 5 billion ouguiya and which are necessary in every marketing policy, are unused because of the lack of a regular supply.

Ladies and gentlemen, the economic and financial situation on the eve of 12 December 1984 was a source for anxiety as the general treasury stopped payments. Our foreign currency holdings reached an extremely low level. The general treasury had only 33.4 million ouguiya left of the 22 billion lent to it by the Mauritanian Central Bank. At the same time the arrears on domestic debt payments reached 787 million ouguiya and the foreign debt reached $94 million, which is about 7.5 billion ouguiya. It also is worth mentioning that the Mauritanian Central Bank was deputized in order to make urgent payments for the treasury. It thus paid 1.434 billion ourguiya. Our total foreign currency holdings shrunk considerably to 4,929 billion in 1984 as compared with 6.225 billion in 1983, with the level of transfers arrears against the Central Bank totaling 2,091,230,581 ouguiya.

In regard to the social sector, there are two points preoccupying the national leadership because of the grave consequences they have on the social and human fields: unemployment and the means for achieving education, and particularly higher education. Unemployment has been relatively considerable and is increasing. Because of their temporary conditions, the unemployed fall prey to all forms of temptations and deviation.

Furthermore, the lack of proper planning has led to university-educated people entering the job market with an education that is not always compatible with our economic and administrative needs and their absorbtion capacity.

Migration from the rural areas coupled with the spread of drought will lead to an increase in the unemployment rate if urgent measures are not taken to tackle the problem.

Ladies and gentlemen, this bitter situation is an insult to the institutions on which the state is founded. Because of this, the shaky condition of our economic and monetary systems, the depletion of our resources due to increasing debts, and lack of yield from finance projects and the challenges they pose to it, the government, acting on the guidelines of the Military Committee for National Salvation, launched a widescale mobilization campaign during which it approached a number of fraternal and friendly countries as well as permanent main international bodies. The campaign explained the reasons for the 12 December 1984 reorganization operation. But it also sought to persuade these countries and institutions to show greater respect toward Mauritania, whose credibility has deteriorated immensely.

Undoubtedly, the low level to which the country has fallen now demands more than ever, that complete credibility and trust prevail. This is vital in preventing the total collapse of the situation. The results, fortunately, have been positive. The countries and institutions approached approved of the pledges made by the Military Committee for National Salvation last December and expressed their understanding and readiness to resume relations of cooperation with Mauritania, and even bolster them further. These friendly and fraternal countries thus have renewed their support for and trust in us.

On the kingdom level, contacts continued with Arab Maghreb countries. In this context, resuming diplomatic relations with and the Moroccan Kingdom and bolstering economic cooperation with Algeria fall in line with our political desire to create a new era of detente in the Maghreb area for the good of all our peoples.

On the Organization for the Exploitation of the Senegal River, the Nouakchott summit conference's results are a source of satisfaction for our three countries on all levels. A policy of openness and mutual interests was adopted. This policy is reflected in diplomatic credibility which should be bolstered further. Thanks to the restoration of trust, the problem of debt rescheduling is moving toward a solution. All efforts exerted in this regard had failed until now. The timetable for debt repayment, on which an agreement has been reached, was devised. Furthermore, negotiations were conducted with the creditors, with whom a program was signed aimed at restorating respect to the semipublic sector: the Marine Institute and the Posts and Communications Bureau.

Agreements were signed with Algeria with a view to reopening of the oil refinery at Nouadibou. The World Bank, on its part, provided the necessary financing for irrigation and agricultural reform, as well as the necessary allocations for small and medium establishments. Saudi Arabia also granted us $30 million in aid.

With regard to the internal efforts, I am pleased to note that most of the internal and external commitments have been met and that the state has begun to honor its pledges.

The state control officers have begun work to control public and semipublic sectors and consequently identify the shortcomings and advantages on the national level. But preliminary investigations do not seem to call for any optimism. I wish, however, to affirm that the law will be respected completely for the sake of the people's interest.

In order for better control of the internal situation, working groups headed by consultants and officials, charged with tasks by the presidency of the CMSN, have been drawing up a report on the prevailing conditions in the country through the end of 1984, identifying some views of it. A similar and complementary measure was taken on the ministerial level. In order to avoid past mistakes and objectively evaluate the efforts exerted, every ministerial department has drawn up a program of action for 1985. The government recently adopted a program of economic and financial reform for 1985-88. The program will be submitted at the next meeting of the CMSN. The program's aim is to stabilize the economic and financial system in the short term and to activate growth. The program provides a special reform for each sector's strategy. It gives priority to the rural sector, which was allocated 35 percent of all investment.

But this reform should not be confined to the central and regional administrations alone. All sectors of the population now are called upon to provide the best example and perform their national duty.

In the face of the current major challenges, mass organizations are called upon to continue fighting all social ailments, particularly tribalism, favoritism, nepotism, laxity, and bribery in order to create a national mentality compatible with our major goals in social and economic development. Let us turn 1985 into a year for combatting illiteracy and the 1990's as a date for its final eradication.

To achieve this objective, all human and material capabilities must be employed. Students and teachers are called upon to use summer vacations for voluntary work in combatting illiteracy.

Within the framework of the economy's rebuilding development, another section of the people will offer its contribution. By this I mean the national Army whose engineering corps will henceforth participate in agricultural development and road maintenance.

Compatriots, in a world which abounds with areas of tension as a result of conflicts of influence between the big, medium, and small forces, our country considers itself a land of peace and dialogue. Hence positive neutrality and cooperation, whose fruits benefit everyone; noninterference in the internal affairs of others; and support for just causes will constitute the firm principles of our foreign policy.

In the Arab Maghreb, we henceforth will be bound by balanced and fruitful cooperation relations with all parties concerned with the interfraternal Saharan conflict. We hope that a new era of peace and stability will prevail over our Maghreb region.

The restoration of harmony and peace constitute a vital condition for the success of the joint economic integration and the return of favorable conditions for unity, to which the peoples of the greater Arab Maghreb aspire.

In the Middle East, the valiant Palestinian people are continuing their heroic struggle to regain their usurped rights. The proud Palestinian people have been living through a harsh ordeal for over a quarter of a century.

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, which condemns all plots being hatched against the Palestinian people, addresses an urgent appeal to all parties in the Lebanese conflict to end the war among the brothers and to resort to reason. The unity of their cause and their destiny demands them to rally together against their common Zionist enemy.

The nature of the mean Zionist plots should prompt all Arab fighters toward greater solidarity and unity.

We reiterate our unshakable support for the Palestinian strugglers and our absolute solidarity with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

We all support the Lebanese people, who are being exposed to Zionist aggressions and hope that all the Lebanese parties will reach an understanding so that peace, stability, and unity will return to their country once and for all.

Near Lebanon, the two fraternal Muslim peoples of Iraq and Iran continue their bitter war. The escalation of this war over the past few months proves that repeated attempts by the Islamic group of nations failed to have any worthwhile effect, despite Iraq's readiness to end the war and settle the conflict by political means.

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania hopes that dialogue will replace guns in these two countries.

In southern Africa, we declare anew our unconditional support for the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against the apartheid regime and for the sake of regaining their rights to freedom and independence.

On the international level, we add our voice to those of all the Third World countries struggling for the creation of a fairer international economic system.

Compatriots, the stage through which the country is passing is intricate and decisive as you can see. It is intricate and complex because we are facing an incalculable number of essential needs we often cannot meet. It is decisive because the sincere and honest spirit that manifested itself following the December 1984 movement are extremely ambitious.

For this reason, the participation of all citizens without exception in the economic and social reform operation is essential in ensuring the full success of the efforts exerted by the authorities. But in order for this contribution to be successful, it must take place with restraint and discipline, and should stem from a deep love for the homeland and complete readiness to make sacrifices. This naturally demands a change in the mentality, which is the byproduct of a long educational process.

The mass organizations, are therefore called upon today more than ever to bring about this change, without which future horizons will remain ambiguous for a long time to come.

The road before us is undoubtedly long, but patience and sacrifice must be the motto for everyone. It is no longer acceptable to have sectarian and Byzantian conflicts and discords, for our people have suffered much because of these shortcomings. For this reason, I call upon you to turn Mauritania into a land of justice and equality in which everyone finds the reassurance and happiness to which he aspires. In short, I call upon you all to be responsible for your common destiny. I hope my call will meet with your full support.

The CMSN and the government are determined to work for the establishment of the ideals of justice and welfare. Thanks to our faith in God the omnipotent, and out of reliance on the people's will, we will transform Mauritania into an advanced prosperous state governed by justice and equality.

God's peace and mercy be with you.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives UN Officials 12 Jul

JN121241 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shawwal 25, July 12, (SUNA) - Chairman of the Transitional Military Council General Siwar al-Dhahab met at the People's Palace yesterday with the U.N. emergency operation coordinator Mr. Morris Strong in the prsence of U.N. general coordinator for relief affairs in Sudan Mr. Brattely.

Mr. Strong said in press statements that the U.N. gives priority to Sudan's aid to enable it surpass the problem of famine caused by drought and desertification.

Mr. Strong added that the meeting also tackled the escalating problem of famine in Sudan, the great number of affected citizens and the U.N. exerted efforts for containing the problem in coordination with the aid-donor countries. He said the Sudan has many friends who would like to assist her surpass this problem.

Mr. Brattely said the U.N. is continuing its efforts to provide the needs of Sudanese citizens affected by famine and expressed hope for solution of the problem of transporting emergency food aid from Port Sudan to the affected areas.

Mr. Strong accompanied by a U.S. T V mission, is here on a five-day visit to visit famine-stricken and refugee areas in Darfur and the Eastern Regions to assess the size of the problem.

The mission will remain to prepare T V programmes on famine and refugee problems.

Leaders Congratulate Gromyko on Election

Siwar al-Dhahab

EA142137 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has sent a cable to Mr Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of his (?election) as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his congratulations and best wishes to Mr Gromyko and good health and success in his new position. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab also expressed his sincere and certain wish to develop the ties of friendship and cooperation between Sudan and the USSR in a manner that will achieve the mutual interests of the two peoples and the [word indistinct] a push to international peace.

Al-Jazuli Daf'allah

JN141505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Jul (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has sent a congratulatory cable to Andrey Gromyko on his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Egyptian Labor Party Leader Visits Khartoum

Comments on Relations

JN121053 Khartoum SUNA in English 1019 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shawal 25, July 12, (SUNA) — In an interview by SUNA yesterday, president of the Egyptian Labour Socialist Party Ibrahim Shukri has touched on many joint issues between Sudan and Egypt and Arab and African world.

He said he came here to meet and deliberate with the new Sudanese leaders. "We support all that the Sudanese people want and we are prepared for consultation whenever we are asked to do so and that the whole issue is eventually subject to the Sudanese people's assessment and judgement."

He affirmed the special relationship between Sudan and Egypt and called for its utilization for the interest of the two peoples.

He said some of the mistakes that previously accompanied the Sudanese-Egyptian integration should be assessed as individual, caused by the rulers alone and none of the two peoples has anything to do with it.

On the Nile water agreement, he said Sudan and Egypt should be in agreement to confront any possible dangerous endeavour to lessen the volume of water flowing in their territories from the Nile.

He spoke of his party's experience through democratic opposition and the possibility of how Sudan can avoid mistakes of democratic practice during the coming stages. [Words indistinct] the begin effort, confrontation and sacrifices.

Meets National Grouping Chief

JN121122 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jul (SUNA) — The national grouping for saving the homeland met with a delegation of Egyptian parties and trade unions here yesterday evening. The Egyptian delegation is headed by Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party. At the beginning of the meeting, Dr Ma'mun Muhammad Hasan, current chairman of the national grouping, said that an assessment of Sudanese-Egyptian relations is inevitable. The members of the grouping emphasized the eternal nature of Egyptian-Sudanese relations and called for the elimination of the flaws in these relations during the ill-omended May regime, particularly the joint defense pact under which the Sudanese people and their national opposition were harmed.

The national grouping for saving the homeland also called for the abrogation of the so-called integration agreement because that was a decision made from above and does not serve the people's interests. The grouping also called for the two people to seek a formula that would enable them to face the future and future obstacles.

The Egyptian delegation stressed that the Egyptian people will agree only to what the Sudanese people find suitable, and that there is far more agreement between the two countries than division. The Egyptian side also called for a definition of a comprehensive formula on relations between the two countries that would take into consideration the social, economic, and political state of affairs in order to attain joint development.

The two sides agreed to resume talks tomorrow, Saturday, and to form a mini-committee that will work out a joint action charter.

The meeting was attended by all the Sudanese parties which signed the charter with the exception of the Democratic Unionist Party.

Formula Reached With Party

JN121453 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jul (SUNA) — A formula for a charter for joint action has been reached by the national grouping for saving the homeland and the delegation of Egyptian parties and trade unions. The goal is a charter for joint action concerning relations between the two fraternal peoples.

Engineer 'Awad al-Karim Muhammad Ahmad, secretary general of the national grouping, said the formula will be submitted to the final meeting between the national grouping and the Egyptian parties and trade unions delegation for approval. He pointed out that a press conference will be held after this meeting in order to explain the results of the Egyptian delegation's visit.

Meets With Siwar al-Dhahab

NC131810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Jul (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the ruling Sudanese Transitional Military Council, has emphasized that the special relationship between the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples should continue, describing this relationship as strong and above all other considerations.

In a speech delivered during his meeting with a visiting delegation representing Egyptian parties and trade unions, Siwar al-Dhahab said that Sudan's relations with other countries are not nearly as important as its relations with Egypt.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed that he will visit Cairo as soon as possible in response to an invitation from President Husni Mubarak.

Commenting on the current situation in Sudan, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab reaffirmed the Transitional Military Council's commitment to adhere to a 1-year transitional period. He said that this decision cannot be reversed and that the constituent assembly will meet as scheduled on 26 April.

Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, head of the Egyptian delegation, also delivered a speech. He emphasized the importance of bilateral cooperation to solve both countries' problems and to increase their development and production.

Engineer Ibrahim Shukri said that convening the Sudanese constituent assembly on schedule will be a great triumph of the people's will and a genuine attempt to put things in order through legitimate channels.

During its visit, the Egyptian delegation has met with all Sudanese political forces. A joint committee has been formed to draft a charter that will regulate work between the popular forces of the two countries.

Within this context, a general popular conference will be held within the next 3 months either in Cairo or Khartoum.

The Egyptian delegation is scheduled to conclude its visit this evening after a third joint meeting with representatives of the Sudanese national grouping in (Dar al-Muhandis).

The Egyptian delegation arrived in Khartoum last Wednesday.

Talks With National Alliance

JN141140 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Jul (SUNA) — The delegation of Egyptian parties and trade unions concluded its talks with the National Alliance of Parties and Trade Unions yesterday evening. The talks lasted more than 4 hours at the end of which a joint communique of the Nile Valley people was issued. The discussions focussed on the issues of Numayri's extradition to Sudan and the condemnation of the Camp David agreements. The two sides managed to reach a formula in accordance with which the Egyptian parties agreed to include in the communique a recommendation to the government on the need to hand over Numayri to Sudan, which is a unanimous Sudanese popular and governmental demand.

On Camp David, it was agreed that the communique should include a paragraph stressing the need to cooperate with popular Arab organizations to help the Egyptian people rid themselves of the Camp David agreements. This can be achieved by unifying Arab ranks against Zionist-imperialist hegemony and by mobilizing Arab capabilities, particularly oil, toward this end.

Daf'allah Receives PDRY Prime Minister's Message

JN121103 Khartoum SUNA in English 1021 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shawal 25, July 12, (SUNA) — Premier Daf'allah has received a verbal message from the premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas on the prospects of bilateral cooperation in all fields. The message was handed to Dr. Daf'allah by Yemen's Finance Minister Mahmud Sa'id Madhi who is here to attend the joint meeting of the Arab financial institutions board chairmen.

Resistance Front Combatants Return From Ethiopia

JN121748 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 12, (SUNA) — 159 of the Sudanese Popular Resistance Front combatants returned home today afternoon from Ethiopia, the first combatants group, 200 persons, arrived here yesterday evening on board of a Sudanese military jet and they were received in their camp at Omdurman.

This front members are 3,500 persons, who are expected to be all airlifted in groups till next Tuesday.

SPLA Claims 'Neighboring Country' Supplying Arms

EA121532 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The official SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] spokesman disclosed here today that a neighboring country, which he declined to name, is now supplying the Sudan with large shipments of military hardware. The spokesman went on to say that these equipments which are now constantly flowing into the country are earmarked for use by Sudan's Armed Forces against the SPLA.

The spokesman concluded by noting that it was quite regrettable that this donor country, which he described as having been instrumental in keeping Numayri in power, should persist in going contrary to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the Sudanese masses, who bitterly resent the military dictatorship which stole their power on 6th April.

Radio SPLA Notes 'Intensified' Fighting in South

EA131555 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] We have just received the following report from our correspondent in southern Upper Nile and Equatoria administrative areas, who said the heavy fighting between SPLA forces in the area under the command of Maj Arok Thuon Arok and government forces that ensued on 10th July 1985 has intensified. According to the correspondent the enemy's advance has been halted and fierce battles are now raging between SPLA's First Brigade of Harad and government troops between Mongalla and Gemmeiza. The same force of Jarad carried out yesterday, 12 July 1985, another heavy raid and shelling of government soldiers positions in Bor town and fighting is said to be still going on.

In another development, our correspondent at the HQ of Zindiyyah Battalion under the command of Maj Peter Fanum (Peny Ping) has just informed Radio SPLA that on 11 July 1985 enemy troops (?holed up at) kilo 215 military post left their trenches in search of food. They were immediately engnaged by SPLA forces of Zindiyyah Battalion in the vicinity and suffered heavy casualties in the encounter. Our correspondent adds that an enemy helicopter that had attempted to bring in food to the enemy returned without accomplishing its mission after being narrowly missed by SPAL antiaircraft fire.

A government soldier, who has defected to the SPLA-SPLM from (Poktat) army post, has been reported as saying that there was not even a single sack of grain inside the army post and that the soldiers were virtually starving. It is worth mentioning that a similar situation of critical food shortages has already afflicted the besieged government military garrisons in Bentiu, Rumbek, Piblor, Pochala, and Kapoete.

Radio SPLA has learned from well-informed sources that the General Army Headquarters at Khartoum has issued orders to its garrisons in the south to the effect that soldiers should go out and take food from the local population by any means. The official SPLA-SPLM spokesman has commented on this order by saying that it indicated beyond any doubt that the generals have all along been preparing for war despite their talk of peace and negotiations with the SPLA-SPLM.

On the other hand, the shelling and the raid of Nasir military garrison, which had started on 8 July 1985 has resulted, according to our correspondents report, in the destruction of many buildings and the infliction of heavy casualties on the enemy, which included the killing of one senior enemy officer. It is to be recalled that these attacks are being conducted by SPLA forces under the Command of Lt Col William Nyuan Bany, member of the SPLA High Command and member of the SPLM Executive Committee.

'Large' Government Forces Mutiny Anticipated

EA121648 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Radio Sudanese People's Liberation Army has learned from informed sources close to the military government that it is now being widely feared that a large number of government soldiers currently engaged in the military campaign against the SPLA between Juba and Bor may respond at any time to the appeal made yesterday by the SPLA-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior. The fresh appeal directed in particular to government troops around Mongalla was made yesterday by Col Dr John Following the start of the massive government military offensive against the SPLA in the area.

The sources which divulged the information further went on to say that the anticipation of outbreaks of mutiny within the ranks of government troops taking part in this operation had made the situation extremely tense. Commanders are now regarding their subordinates with open suspicion and the government's intention to disarm some members of the armed forces who are considered untrustworthy is another element which is certain to aggravate matters, the sources added.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Sends Condolences to Amir of Kuwait

LD121603 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba has sent a cable of condolences and consolation to Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, following the incident of the attack which took place in the capital of Kuwait last night.

WESTERN SAHARA

French-Moroccan Tourist Agreement Condemned

LD131254 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Mohamed Ould Salek, member of the Polisario Political Bureau and in charge of the front's foreign relations, said yesterday that the agreement between Club Mediterranee and Morocco to set up a tourist center in Western Sahara is like France declaring war against the SDAR. Ould Salek added that the French agreement with aggressor Morocco is clear encouragement for aggression and a violation of UN resolutions.

The Saharan official asserted that his country will not accept responsibility for any loss of life or material which the Club Mediterranee might suffer. Ould Salek appealed to the French Government to refrain from cooperating with the Moroccan Government and from trying to enter the Saharan territories.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Greets Polish Counterpart

EA132228 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Oromo
1600 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, today sent a message of greeting to the Polish foreign minister on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Polish Republic. In his message to Mr Stefan Olszowski, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and foreign affairs minister, Comrade Goshu Wolde expressed his satisfaction at the existing friendly relations between the two countries. He pointed out that the friendly relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Polish Republic have been strengthened further since the Ethiopian revolution and added that the two countries will stand side by side in all struggles.

SOMALIA

Barre Addresses Party Officials on Duties

EA131638 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The party functionaries of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, SRSP, should shoulder greater responsibilities in the economic, political, defence, social, and security sectors of the society. This was said today by Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, the SRSP secretary general and the SDR president.

Addressing party officials at the People's Hall here in Mogadishu, Challe Siad told 385 officials that it is the sacred duty of all party officials to take corrective measures regarding the economic problems facing the Somali nation.

Challe Siad further said that every party member and official should wage continuous war against reactionary elements who are serving the interests of the enemies of the Somali nation. The SDR president said that those enemies and their collaborators have to be destroyed whether they are inside or outside the country.

Challe Siad also briefed the party functionaries on the provocative attacks by the Abyssinian regime on the SDR which, he said, always end in the enemy suffering crushing defeats and heavy losses. The attacks, Challe Siad said, are always aimed at harming the sovereignity of the Somali nation.

Challe Siad finally urged the party functionaries to have a united objective in order to ensure that the national resources are put into proper use and also strengthen the national production sector.

Minister Briefs Aid Groups on Refugee Situation

EA131749 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Summary] A World Food Program and UNHCR delegation have arrived in Somalia to assess the needs of the refugees in Somalia for the year 1986. "Somali Democratic Republic Interior Minister Challe Brigadier General Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, who is also a member of the Political Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Central Committee, briefed the WFP and UNHCR delegation on the great burden of the refugees borne by the SDR particularly on the water resources, food reserves and woodland, which is the only source of cooking fuel in refugee camps. This has inflicted untold suffering on the SDR economy.

The minister further briefed the delegation on the food shortages facing the refugees and the need for urgent food aid to be rushed to refugee camps. Challe Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle further said that the influx of the refugees, who are fleeing from the massacre and oppression unleashed on them by the Abyssinian regime, into the SDR is daily increasing. The SDR minister said that the fleeing refugees are not only in the refugee camps but in all the major towns in the SDR.

Halgan Reports 'Heavy Fighting' With Mogadishu Troops

EA122109 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia
1700 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Important announcement: Reports now reaching us from the 9th Division Headquarters of Galdogob say that heavy fighting is taking place between fighters of the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] 9th Division and the defenders of the bankrupt regime of General Siad Barre. The fighting has been going on without a break since last week.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Comments on Famine Relief Efforts

MB111933 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 11 Jul 85

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The ministerial meeting of the OAU has opened today in Addis Ababa to prepare for the summit in a week's time. Dominating the conference will be the drought and famine crisis which is crippling much of the African Continent. Vast quantities of international aid has been pouring into Africa, but there have have been persistent claims that African countries themselves haven't been doing enough to help their neighbors or to distribute the aid that has been arriving. Well, the OAU summit chairman will be President Nyerere of Tanzania. In Dar es Salaam, Michael Wooldridge asked him how he reacted to the allegation that African countries weren't pulling their weight.

[Begin recording] [Nyerere] In dealing with the problem of famine, I believe each country concerned really is doing its maximum. I must assume that Ethiopia is doing the maximum, and every country that is affected is doing the very maximum they can do. Well, some African countries have tried to give aid to the most affected countries. I don't know whether what they have offered is the very maximum they are capable of, but I think they are the judges. They have their own problems. I think what they have done is possibly the maximum they could do. Actually the immediate problem is famine, but I keep repeating that you have the problem of famine and you have the problem of development. In the problem of development again African — by definition, African — resources which are not enough, when in actual fact, as a matter of priority, we are giving a sufficient portion of those resources to the development of agriculture. That again I cannot tell, but I think, I have always assumed that we are not doing enough. African governments are not doing enough, but I keep repeating that even when they have done enough, we now in this budget — I think, our budget — we are going to be providing about 31 percent of our budget is going to be directed at agriculutre and related developments. That is a lot, but it is not enough. So even when you have spent a big proportion of your meager resources on agriculture, that will not be enough.

[Wooldridge] In recent weeks some criticism has been leveled at the Ethiopian and Sudanese Governments by some of their donors that they are not committing more of their transport fleets to moving food out of the ports to the areas where the most needy people are living. Do you think that in general African governments have to some extent failed to match the releif efforts that have come from outside Africa?

[Nyerere] I don't believe that, because quite frankly I don't believe any government, if it has the means to transport the food which it has received from abroad and to get that food to the people who need it, will neglect that. I think once again it is a question of what you make available for relief and what has to do other work which is not relief work.

[Wooldridge] Specifically in Ethiopia, for example, it is only recently that the government has committed — publicly committed — 70 percent of its transport fleet to moving food. Do you believe that it could make this commitment earlier?

[Nyerere] Well, and I am saying if they commit 70 percent of their fleet to relief, they are solving the problem by creating other problems, and really the donor community had to realize that how can that country commit 70 percent of its transport, of its fleet, for relief alone. They have problems over the rest of the country. It is possible that they could have done more, but not 70 percent. [End recording]

Indian Special Emissary Arrives for Visit
LD132218 Dakar PANA in English 1900 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 13 Jul (SHIHATA/PANA) — A special emissary to President Nyerere from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrived in Dar es Salaam today to obtain views on recent developments in southern Africa and on non-alignment issues.

The emissary, Baliram Bhagat, a seasoned Indian parliamentarian, told reporters on arrival that his country had been closely following what Pretoria has been doing in South Africa, especially its imposition of a puppet government in Namibia and the killings of innocent people in Angola.

On the African food situation, Mr Bhagat said his country had dispatched 100,000 tonnes of wheat to hard-hit countries. Bhagat is expected to leave on Wednesday.

UGANDA

Minister Cites Opposition-Foreign Media Ties
EA142208 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Excerpt] The minister of education, Prof Isaac Newton Ojok, has accused the opposition DP [Democratic Party] of collaborating with foreigners who are bent on spoiling Uganda's image abroad on their mass media. The minister was speaking at the party division headquarters during UPC's [Ugandan Peoples Congress] silver jubilee celebrations in (?Mukono) East constituency. He called upon Ugandans to guard jealously against those who collaborate with the country's foreign detractors.

He charged that the UPC is hated by some people in Uganda and outside because of the right path it is taking for the development of the country. Prof Ojok stressed that the UPC government was elected by the people of Uganda who alone have the right to change it but not foreigners. The minister reiterated government's commitment to insure that peace and security prevail throughout the country.

Rebel Leader Says Obote Responsible for Deaths
NC140941 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Stockholm, July 14 (AFP) — Ugandan rebel leader Yoweri Museveni, in a rare public appearance, has accused the government of President Milton Obote of responsibility for the deaths of 300,000 Ugandans since it came to power in December 1980.

Speaking at a press conference yesterday during a visit to Stockholm, Mr. Museveni, a former defense minister who now heads the Rebel National Resistance Army (NRA), also said dissident Ugandan Army elements had tried to overthrow the Obote Government on July 7.

Reports from Kampala July 8 said shooting and explosions had been heard overnight in the city's eastern suburbs. Government officials at the time said the shooting was caused by "uncoordinated movement of troops" and that all the shots had been fired into the air.

Mr. Museveni said the human rights record of Mr. Obote's regime was worse than that under the earlier dictatorship of Idi Amin.

He said that while 250,000 people perished under the eight-year Amin reign, his movement had determined that 300,000 Ugandans had disappeared since Mr. Obote took power.

Mr. Museveni said the NRA had cross-checked the last official national census in 1979 against current population estimates, taking into account the emigration of a million Ugandans and domestic migrations affecting another 500,000 people, to arrive at the figure of 300,000 victims.

A report released last month by the London-based human rights group Amnesty Interntional said the Ugandan Army under Mr. Obote had tortured and killed a large number of civilians, but it provided no figures concerning the number of alleged victims.

The press conference was believed to be Mr. Museveni's first public appearance since launching his war against the Obote government in 1981.

Mr. Museveni, defense minister in the government of Godfrey Binaisa which ruled from 1979 to May 1980, was reported to have fled Uganda last May and to have requested political asylum in the United States or Sweden.

But yesteray he denied planning to seek refuge in those countries. He did not say where he would go from Sweden. Sources accompanying Mr. Museveni said only that he would not meet any Swedish officials during his stay here.

Turning to the question of dissension within the Ugandan Army, Mr. Museveni said that in addition to the July 7 coup attempt there had been several mutinies around the country. He specifically mentioned an alleged incident June 23 when soldiers in Magamaga east of Kampala reportedly refused to participate in an anti-insurgency operation.

He went on to confirm that the NRA, estimated to number some 6,000 men, had opened a new front in the west of Uganda after operating primarily in the Luwero triangle area north and east of the capital.

He said that NRA guerrillas had killed a number of North Korean military advisors aiding the Ugandan Army but added that British advisors currently in the country would not be harmed for the time being.

He said the aim of his movement was to reestablish democracy in Uganda.

CHAD

Habre Views Role of Army, National Situation

AB112331 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The president, El Hadj Hissein Habre, returned to Ndjamena late this afternoon from Abeche within the framework of his tour of the interior of the country. Before listening to the national anthemn, the head of state, president of the republic, head of government, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, and founding chairman of the National Union for Independence and Revolution, inspected a guard of honor formed by a detachment of the 3d Battalion of the commando group formed in [words indistinct] and a detachment of the People's Militia as well as a detachment of officers.

The government of the Third Republic has not remained indifferent to the ills from which the Chadian people in general, and the people of Ouaddai in particular, have been suffering.

Apart from the fight against underdevelopment, the government of the Third Republic has made efforts to restore order and stability in the country and to reestablish Chad's rights, its sovereignty and independence, and to ensure the defense of its integrity. The government of the Third Republic has supplied the country with a national army replacing the former factions. The role of this national army is to defend the territorial integrity of the fatherland and to defend the freedom of the Chadian nation at our borders. A commando group formed in Katakoli in Zaire and at Al-Fashir in Sudan, which, as we have just said, are to ensure our defense, are stationed at Abeche but are also present on the forward front. The president once again defined the mission of the Chadian Armed Forces — an army which is at the service of the fatherland and at the service of the people. It is also an army which is to defend our liberty. Here is an extract of the head of state's speech in Abeche on Monday.

[Begin Habre recording] Chadians everywhere, from north to south and from east to west, have begun to be conscious and confident of the need to reconstruct their country within a democratic framework and out of the need to restore order. As a result of this effort, the government of the Third Republic, which the Chadian people support with all their might, is also waging war in order to keep Chad an independent and free country. Brothers and sisters, you must understand that nothing comes before our freedom; nothing comes before our independence because there will be no existence, there will be no life if Chad is eliminated, if Chad is humiliated, if our liberty is trampled upon. This is why one of the priorities of the government of the Third Republic is to acquire for itself an instrument of defense, an instrument to ensure the protection of our liberty, and this is the Chadian National Armed Forces. And today, is it not a great honor and joy for the people of Ouaddai to be present on this solemn day at the commissioning of the 3d Battalion of the commando group trained at Katakoli in the brotherly republic of Zaire? You, the people of Ouaddai, must be honored as we are to see the first company trained in the brotherly Republic of Sudan, specifically at Al-Fashir. This is what we are doing: providing ourselves, providing the Chadian people with instrument of their defense, of their freedom.

I am telling you, the people of Chad, that any country, any people that wants to be free and preserve its dignity, honor, fatherland, soil, and land [applause] cannot do away with a true army. And you must understand this truth and support our Army and accept the necessary sacrifices needed to preserve this freedom by always making efforts on behalf of our Army. This is the cost of our life. It is our duty, it is our first duty.

You, members of the 3d Battalion of the commando group and the 1st Company formed in Sudan, you must understand that the people of Chad, the Chadian state and nation have made sacrifices for your training so that you as children of this country may fully assume your responsibilities and do your duty to the fatherland and to our people. What are your responsibilities? Your duties are the defense of the fatherland. Your duties are the protection of our people without any discrimination. You have to consider yourselves as the children of Chad. You must do away with your original religious considerations, you have to do away your membership of groups, you must do away with your philosophical and religious conceptions. You have to serve the fatherland, you have to serve the cause of the people. These must be the ideal duties of a soldier. We are counting on you, the 3d commando group and the 1st Company. You and the Chadian National Armed Forces must form an entity. Supported and guided by our people, you must withstand those who threaten us, those who are occupying a great part of our fatherland. You have to behave as our ancestors — because those of us who are living today have found a country and a fatherland because of our ancestors, our glorious ancestors who fought against all foreign invaders to leave us with this precious heritage. We have no existence in the presence of our fatherland. [As heard] This is why you should tell yourselves: We too, [words indistinct] you must tell yourselves: But how? These miserable Libyans, these miserable Libyans...and we do not even know where they have come from to defy our Chadian people. And surely, if you are conscious and have been made conscious of your responsibilities and your ideals, a Chadian soldier is worth two Libyan soldiers. This is the historic truth. So gather up your courage and do your duty. The government of the Third Republic has put everything at the disposal of its Army. The people of Chad have been making all the sacrifices for their Army. And with you and our people put together, we must regain our occupied land. We must teach the Libyans the deserved lesson. This is your role and I am sure that you will accomplish your mission.

BURKINA FASO

Health Minister Kabore Leaves for Moscow Visit

AB122151 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of health, Abdoul Salam Kabore, left Ouagadougou this morning for Moscow at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart with whom he will hold talks on their respective experiences in the field of health. Minister Kabore is accompanied by two of his aides.

CAPE VERDE

Senegal President Arrives, Talks With Pereira

AB141058 Paris AFP in French 1356 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Praia, 13 Jul (AFP) — President Abdou Diouf of Senegal arrived on the island of Sal (northeast of the Cape Verde archipelago) on Saturday morning for a private visit of some few hours. Immediately upon his arrival, he held a first round of private talks with his Cape Verdian counterpart, Aristides Pereira.

The two heads of state are expected to hold a second round of private talks later in the afternoon before Abdou Diouf's return to Dakar.

GHANA

Government Reacts to Report on CIA Activities

AB122033 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday's reports of CIA activities in Ghana have come as no surprise, since the government has all along known of the involvement of the CIA in dissident activities in the country as well as attempts to destabilize the revolutionary course.

The Ministry [not further specified] considers the confirmation of the CIA presence and of CIA activities in Ghana as a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Ghana and that in the interest of the continued good relations which our two countries desire, Ghana should be assisted to address the crucial problems of development. In the meantime, the nation holds the U.S. Government responsible for the safety of its national, Mr Susudzi, and expresses the hope that both arrested persons will be accorded the due process of the law to ensure that the full truth comes out, bearing in mind that the means exist for subverting justice by fabricating evidence.

The government has appealed for maximum restraint from the public in the wake of the reports of clandestine CIA activities in Ghana. A statement issued by the Ministry of Interior, following numerous requests for permission to organize demonstrations, appealed to the public to avoid any act of harrassment or violence against American nationals or property in Ghana.

GHANAIAN TIMES Comments

AB131200 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The editorial of the *GHANAIAN TIMES* is on CIA activities in Ghana. The *TIMES* writes that it brings no comfort to know that the CIA has aided dissidents to try to overthrow the revolution and that it is important that circumstances have left the American Government no choice but to admit officially for the first time that the CIA has been engaged in espionage in Ghana.

The paper recalls that after a sustained American official denial that the CIA was operating in the country, it took a very senior CIA officer, who is now retired, to reveal later that CIA officers were directly involved in the planning and supervision of the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah in 1966. The *TIMES* echoes the secretary of interior's affirmation that the Ghana Government has all along been aware of CIA activities to destroy or destabilize the revolution.

The paper then gave various instances of CIA activities.

It maintains that such activities include several of the unsigned leaflets which circulated in the country levelling derogatory allegations against top members of the revolution leadership. This has even been pushed into overseas publications such as those published by self-exiled Ghanaian groups. The CIA (?section) in Ghana also has officers especially trained in the vicious art of fanning tribal sentiment with the aim of using Ghanaian tribal politicians to foment ethnic animosity in the country.

In the opinion of the *TIMES*, now that official U.S. Government sources have openly admitted that the CIA has been indulging in subversive activities in Ghana through its own officers and agents and Ghanaian accomplices in support of dissidents and to destabilize the revolution, it is not [as heard] necessary for Ghanaians to ask why.

Radio Commentary Criticizes Activities

AB131520 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Commentary on CIA activities in Ghana by Dominic (?Hanny Hode), a retired diplomat]

[Text] The world's most powerful nation, the United States of America, has levelled charges of espionage against our tiny and underdeveloped nation. To all men of intellect, integrity, moral probity, patriotism, and peace, the fallacy of the U.S. CIA charges is a foregone conclusion. Not only that the charges sadly expose the mighty United States to ridicule, but also reveal the evil intentions and machinations of the U.S. CIA operations in this country and its dissident collaborators to halt the democratic process and turn our peaceful nation into anarchy. Ghana is not at war with the United States and under the norms of our nonaligned policy, we have traded with the United States on the most friendly terms and goodwill. Our democratic and peace-loving government and people have never interferred in the domestic matters of the United States and her people, or collected any information of her state secrets, nuclear potentialities and capabilities, either in the military, industrial, or space fields that tend to chill the blood in the veins of all peace-loving people the world over.

Since the birth of our democratic process, the menace of the U.S. CIA in the country's internal affairs has been made known to all the world. But the more we, as a sovereign nation, publicly and through diplomatic channels complained about the distasteful activities of the CIA to destabilize the peace in the country, the more the CIA increases its nefarious operations in Ghana. To us in Ghana today, the fight against corruption, exploitation, and instability becomes a national obligation to all, and as such all patriotic citizens of this nation will never take kindly or look passively on at the diabolical activities of the U.S. CIA to usher in or reinstate those dissidents who have ruined this country and have got nothing new at present to offer the poor and peace-loving people of this nation except blood, instability, corruption, and exploitation, the known vices upon which the economies of the wealthier super nations of the world stride.

After analyzing the (?plain) U.S. espionage allegations preferred against a Ghanaian, Mr Michael A. Susudzi, and his Afro-American girlfriend, Miss Scranage, one sees nothing sinister but only the most shallow of arguments and reasoning. Miss Sharon Scranage is reported to have passed to the Ghanaian a document on CIA activities in Ghana and names of Ghanaians collaborating with CIA agents in Ghana. Assuming the allegation is true, then to all men of conscience the world over and in fairness to the people of Ghana, Mr Susudzi has only done what a true and patriotic citizen is expected to do and Miss Scranage has displayed divine love for the land of her ancestors.

The United States is a signatory to all the UN charters which underline the respect of all nations' sovereignty and noninterference in others' internal affairs, and today if the United States, through the CIA, is failing in its obligations under international conventions and treaties, then men and women of conscience following the footsteps of John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, and others, through the Mayflower Compact of 1620, have the right to expose the evil activities of the CIA against a friendly nation to effect correction and U.S. strict adherence to its internationl commitments and obligations. If the CIA today sees the activities of Miss Scranage as contrary to its own nefarious ways in dealing with a humble, peaceful, and young democratic nation like Ghana, then the chapters of America's own history should point to the CIA that there are still men and women of conscience in America who will not condone and connive with injustice to other nations and people the world over, as their forefathers fought to stop slavery and threw off the yoke of British colonial rule in America.

Once more, the United States is exhibiting its bad side to the people of Africa and the world. The sooner it sets free the Ghanaian, Mr Susudzi, and the Afro-American, Miss Scranage, and orders a halt to CIA activities in Ghana, the better it will be for the preservation and strenghtening of U.S. relations and goodwill in Ghana, Africa, and the world.

Further Radio Commentary

AB141435 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Iddrisu Abbas commentary]

[Excerpts] Miss Sharon Scranage, who until May this year was employed by the American Embassy in Accra, has been arrested in the United States on charges of disclosing CIA information to the Ghana Government. Arrested with her was close friend, Mr Mike Susudzi, who is a Ghanaian. The immediate reaction of most Ghanaians who heard this news first on the Voice of America and the BBC was: I told you so. This is because every time Ghana had complained to the United States Government about CIA activities in this country, we have been told that nothing of the sort is going on. We are imagining things or even deliberately inventing them. All this, despite well documented evidence in books by former CIA agents who worked in Ghana and despite the trend of incidents, all of which were brushed aside by the Americans as a work of our overheated imaginations. We remember when the special advisor to the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] gave a press conference at which he disclosed information about the CIA's presence in this country. This, too, was denied as another figment of our imagination.

If the government had accused Miss Scranage of being a CIA agent, no doubt the American authorities would have held up their hands in horror and would have told us that we were either sadly mistaken or that we were deliberately trying to concoct some story to spoil the clean-cut image of the mom and apple pie-loving American people. But we did not make any accusation. The Voice of America, partly controlled by the U.S. Government, can be regarded as authoritative. The head of the CIA himself was quoted as saying that the arrests were part of a current effort to crack down on the leakages of information by security personnel. Ghanaians may wonder why we have been reading so much lately of such leakages. Perhaps it is because ordinary American people are beginning to feel that the clandestine maneuvers of the administration and its supporting security agencies are going too far in seeking to destabilize any government which does not obediently conform to their preconceived views. Ghanaians bear no ill-will towards Americans but will deeply resent the covert interference in our internal affairs and more so when such interference is bluntly denied. Now it has been admitted and not by us. But then, after all, we told you so.

Dailies Comment

AB150810 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Both dailies devote their editorial columns to CIA operations here in Ghana and elsewhere where there are progressive forces led by revolutionaries. Under the heading, Where the Line Gets Blurred, the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* says public remarks and comments on the confirmation of CIA activities in Ghana makes one thing obvious: that is, a growing number of Ghanaians are becoming aware that their traditional sources of information have been feeding them with a distorted view of the real world. According to the *GRAPHIC*, it has been possible for Ghanaians to be misinformed largely because the standards used in measuring the freedom of information flow represents the views of some people who are responsible for the misinformation and miseducation of the population. What's more, these sources have taught Ghanaians that their own own local press is not free because it does not conform to their standards.

The paper observes that when the government twice in 1983 revealed information establishing the existence of a CIA office in Ghana, as well as the involvement of the U.S. Embassy in attempts to deny Ghanaians their right to build a society based on the lessons of history and culture, those Ghanaians who have been brainwashed and programmed by foreign interests were skeptical. Today, says the *GRAPHIC*, the evidence is before the world that the U.S. Government has been behind destabilizing activities against the Government of Ghana. It is also clear that with all its riches and technological advancements, the mighty U.S. Government feels threatened by Ghanaians' desire to be masters of their own lives and over the resources in the land of their ancestors. The *GRAPHIC* feels it is time Ghanaians declared to their friends and foes alike that there is no compromise in the attempt to free the economy and governance of this country from the shackles of neo-colonialism.

The *GHANAIAN TIMES* writes its second series on the CIA in Ghana. The paper calls on all patriots on ask themselves why these CIA activities in Ghana and elsewhere, and the answer is not far-fetched. The paper gives background to the creation of the CIA. It says its high ranking officials and operatives, now disillused about the CIA professed original aims and whose consciences have been saddened by its subversive activities against governments, have now confessed the new role of the CIA. The paper quotes testimonies, one of which says the main thrust of CIA policy in the Third World is either to prevent the coming into power of progressive forces or, if that is impossible, do everything to destabilize such governments. The *TIMES* points out that it is not only in Ghana that the CIA operatives are seen, but also in other Third World states like Angola, where the CIA did everything to prevent the MPLA, led by Augustino Neto, from coming to power, but failed.

Chairman Rawlings Signs Investment Code

AB131400 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, this morning signed the investment code providing a legal framework for the utilization of Ghana's resources in a manner conducive to the mutual benefits of investors and of the nation. The full text of the code will be made available on Monday.

Two New Members Appointed to Defense Council

AB141350 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Two new PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] members have been appointed. They are Mr P.V. Obeng, coordinating secretary and chairman of the committee of secretaries, and Captain Kojo Tsikata, PNDC member responsible for national security affairs and foreign affairs.

The appointment of special adviser to the PNDC ceases to exist.

GUINEA

Conakry Information Rallies Held on 12 July

AB131036 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Information rallies on the 4 July events were held this afternoon throughout the subprefectures of the capital under the chairmanship of delegates of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redress] and the government. Our reporter (Aliou Barry) has details on the purpose of these rallies:

Information and sensitization rallies — whose main topic was the events of last 4 July — were held in Conakry on Friday afternoon and were massively attended by thousands of citizens. The rallies were chaired by delegates of the CMRN. There was the need to further explain to Guineans what awaited them following the 4 July events, if by chance Diarra Traore and his lackeys had succeeded in taking over power. In fact, his so-called third communique which had not yet been broadcast during his moment of madness stated that the former regime would be rehabilitated by providing for the integration of five former butchers of the (?people) into his dreamed government. For our part, there is no need to (?name) these butchers on our radio.

In any case, they are five butchers whom everyone knows and who, during a quarter of a century, fed on the people's blood. They wanted to do so again. What a dream! There was a public outcry of indignation on the part of our citizens each time the names of these five butchers were mentioned at these rallies. Once again, we will spare you these names! The third communique of a certain Supreme Committee for National Reconciliation — when it is not a Supreme State Council — was therefore clearly aimed at rehabilitating the former regime of its main leaders, in particular the clan of the person assuming power. Their (?aim) was to lead Guinea into a kingdom or even an empire.

Therefore, the rallies enabled the national public to be further enlightened on the excessive ambition of Diarra and his clique. Is it not justice when the people demand supreme punishment for their lust for personal power, for their attempt to thwart the development of our country? In any case, the people of the capital who thronged the streets on 4 and 5 July do not want to again experience the 26-year tribulation. Long live freedom; long live General Lansana Conte; long live the national unity! Those were slogans of the moment and which were shouted loudly everywhere yesterday by thousands of citizens. They were thanked later by the delegates of the CMRN for their noble act of 4 July 1985, marked by their unflinching support to the CMRN and to the government. It was an act which indisputably strengthened the power of Gen Lansana Conte and his faithful campanions.

Radio Warns Rumormongers To Cease Activities

AB121215 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The activities of rumormongers seem to be dying away because their rumors are no longer listened to and taken seriously. What they say is proved to be unbelievable and sometimes impossible. It is said — it seems — I learned that — this person has been arrested — that person is dead — this other person has had his two limbs amputated while that other person is on the run. Rumormongers, where is the truth? Rumormongers rely not on facts but on hearsay which people carry about and which sometimes causes confusion. Indeed rumormongers circulate unverified and outdated information.

One week after the attempt by Diarra Traore to steal power, rumongering is dying away in the face of the truth. Little by little, the wind of truth is sweeping away the wind of lies. One week after the failure of the coup attempt, Guineans should regain their self-control, get down to work again and do away with little chats that waste our time. What is remarkable is the calm prevailing in the districts. What is certain is the victory of the people over their enemies who chose treachery, felony and sordid crimes, instead of the truth and fraternity. What is also certain is that the reputation of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] and the government has been confirmed.

Rumormongers, why so much rubbish, why all these unnecessary and unfounded lies? Rumormongers, one week after the attempt, you should shut up, or at least say what you have learned from informed sources. Rumormongers take liberty to tell lies, to distract people and unfortunately to convince weak hearts. It is difficult to understand these people because their talk concerns issues of national interest which they confuse with their own perceptions or, more precisely, to which they usually add their ill intentions. If slander could kill, the forked tongues themselves would have been slashed and the owners would have died of shame, shame for having toyed with the truth and preferred telling lies, in order to please oneself to [words indistinct]. They would have died of shame for having betrayed the cause of the Guinean people who can no longer be deceived. Believe me, if slander could kill, these deceitful people would have died and partisans of deceit would have been (?plunged into mourning). One week after the attempt, rumormongers should shut up once and for all and let the CMRN have the last say, because it is the CMRN which is the embodiment of the people's desire. Proof of this is the spontaneous reaction of the people in the face of Diarra Traore's clique.

One week after the attempt, the heroes of the rumormongers should refrain from all types of comment on the 4 July events, at least if they want to help the CMRN in its task of cleansing the state apparatus.

IVORY COAST

President Houphouet-Boigny Comments on Succession

AB131108 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13-14 Jul 85 pp 6,7

[Address by Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to Gagnoa cadres on the occasion of his visit to Gagnoa on 11 July 1985]

[Excerpts] We are waiting for all those who left us to rejoin our ranks. Every person of goodwill has a place here. We will not sanction them for going astray. Let us close our ranks and develop team spirit. It is unfortunate to note — and I am telling you here — that some newspapers have summed up that the major preoccupation of Ivory Coast is the succession to Houphouet. The problem is not there. Houphouet's succession will be one of unity, peace, and team spirit. Once these are achieved, any person who will be selected or chosen will pursue the task of national construction in the best possible conditions. By telling you this, I am not trying to run away from my duties... I meant that we are thinking about it and we will have the country take part in the choice of the person to succeed me.

At my age, I am forced not to hide the truth from you: If we want to triumph, we must trust one another. We must avoid enemies of our family and of our nation, all those who want to divide us. We must overcome jealousy. I trust that you will.

MALI

Party Delegation Departs for Moscow 12 July

AB121708 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] A delegation of the national party left this afternoon for Moscow within the framework of the exchange of experience between the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] and the CPSU. The delegation was led by (Nagodi) Ferdinand Berte, secretary in charge of relations with the National Union of Mali Workers; Moctar Koreichi, member of the Political Commission of the UDPM; Chekhna Wade, member of the administrative commission; Mahamane Rakibo Toure, member of the economic commission; and Baba Traore, chairman of the supervisory cell at the ministerial department in charge of state companies and parastatals.

NIGERIA

Ibadan University Closed; Police On Guard

AB121350 Paris AFP in English 1333 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Lagos, July 12 (AFP) — Anti-riot policemen today took up positions at Nigeria's western University of Ibadan after sealing it off yesterday in reaction to a demonstration to protest the detention of student leaders. These leaders were among an estimated 200 students arrested in Port Harcourt during an illegal meeting to discuss the government's plans to introduce

2,000-naira ($2,200) fees for state universities that are currently tuition-free.

Authorities at Nigeria's premier university, located just north of here, last night decided to close the school even though sessional examinations have not ended, according to reports reaching here.

Today's reports said that Ibadan students yesterday seized a policeman at the campus and beat him up after barricading the school's entrance before police were called in. No other casualties were reported.

Chief of Staff Praises Results of Expulsions

AB121753 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The chief of staff, supreme headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, has described those who misconstrued the government's action on the expulsion of illegal immigrants as enemies of Nigeria and Africa. He said that the expulsion of such immigrants without valid papers was part of measures taken by the government to revamp the economy.

Gen Idiagbon was speaking in Lagos today when the outgoing Mauritanian ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Mohamed el-Moktar, called on him. The chief of staff said that the government's action on the illegal immigrants had started to yield good results and would not only benefit Nigerians but also her neighbors. Gen Idiagbon pointed out that the envoy was in a better position to assess and appreciate the various economic steps taken by the present administration to resuscitate the economy.

Reactions to U.S. Sanctions Against RSA Noted

AB122224 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Excerpts] There have been mixed reactions to the resolution of the U.S. Senate on sanctions against South Africa. The Senate yesterday joined the House of Representatives by voting 80 to 12 to impose economic and trade sanctions against the racist regime. Diplomatic correspondent Ogbie Eboigbe reports that the reaction to the Senate voting is largely one of wait and see.

[Begin Eboigbe recording] The U.S. Senate's resolution in a largely Republican-dominated house has come as a surprise to many. This is because of President Reagan's stand on the apartheid issue, he being a Republican. The House of Representatives voted over 1 month ago calling for sanctions against the racist regime if the Pretoria government does not change its obnoxious policies within 3 years. That resolution provides for a ban on new U.S. investments and bank loans to organizations in South Africa. At the time of the House of Representatives' resolution, the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, said in an interview that it was only when the Senate also voted for sanctions against South Africa that the Reagan administration could reexamine its policy in South Africa.

Yesterday's Senate resolution, apart from seeking to impose an immediate ban on America's bank loans to South Africa, also wants to withdraw the sale of computer equipment for military or police use. The Senate, in addition, witheld the supply of technology to the racist territory.

The Zimbabwean high commissioner in Nigeria, Mr Kholisile Dhliwayo, says the U.S. Senate decision is a welcome development.

Mr Dhliwayo, however, says that President Reagan's reaction to the resolution cannot be determined at this moment. But a more pessimistic view is shared by another frontline state, Angola, whose [words indistinct] different to the Zimbabwean high commission in Lagos. The Angolan ambassador is not in Lagos, but the counsellor, Mr (Jose Aghosto Praza), says the vote may just be a (?ruse). [Passage indistinct]

Air Force Pilot Dies in Fighter Plane Crash

AB150720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The Nigeria Air Force said that contrary to reports of some sections of the Nigerian media, there was only one casualty in Saturday's air crash involving one of its fighter planes. It said that the only victim of the accident was the pilot, whose name was being withheld until his next of kin had been contacted. The Air Force appealed to media organizations to be cautious in reporting such an incident to avoid embarrassment. The plane was on an air exercise in the northern part of Ibadan, Oyo State, when the accident occurred.

SENEGAL

President Diouf Returns From Cape Verde Visit

AB141104 Paris AFP in French 0741 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Dakar, 14 Jul (AFP) — Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf returned to Dakar on Saturday afternoon after a private visit of a few hours to the island of Sal (northeast of the Cape Verde archipelago) where he held talks with President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde.

Mr Diouf made no statement upon his return to Dakar.

Observers in the Senegalese capital believe that the talks between the two leaders centered on the forthcoming OAU summit which is expected to begin next Thursday in Addis Ababa, as well as on bilateral cooperation.

The Senegalese president recently paid two similar private visits to Morocco and Ivory Coast. He is expected to pay another private visit to Gabon next week, before going to the OAU summit.

ANGOLA

Ministry Issues Communique on Clark Amendment

MB121425 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1205 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Communique issued by the Angolan Ministry of External Relations in Luanda on 12 July]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has just confirmed the Senate vote of 10 June by which the American administration was able to repeal the Clark amendment, which prohibited granting any financial and military support to Angolan puppets. Thus, the true intentions of the current U.S. administration have become clear. The administration, under pressure from the most conservative forces of American society, is trying to legalize what it has already been doing since its inauguration in January 1981, either directly through the CIA or indirectly through the UNITA puppets and the racist Pretoria regime, in a vain attempt to destroy the economy and destabilize the legitimate governments of southern Africa, in particular the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

It is worthwhile to recall the communique issued on 14 June 1985 by the Ministry of External Relations which notes that the Clark amendment, named after the former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, was a declaration which followed the failure of Ford administration's aid policy for the UNITA and FNLA puppet movements, which was aimed at enabling them to seize power in our country and replace its legitimate government, which is internationally recognized, with a more subservient government in accordance with its interests and Machiavellian designs. The Clark amendment was thus aimed at not only withdrawing financial support to the puppet movements, but also at giving the U.S. Administration an international image (?of prestige and respectability) that had (?reached an all time low).

The repeal of the Clark amendment at this particular moment, when the forces of the racist Pretoria regime and its UNITA puppets are desperately attempting to destabilize the economy of the People's Republic of Angola, is a further evidence of the complicity which has always existed between the U.S. Administration and the reactionary and racist Pretoria regime [words indistinct] of the White House.

Even a superficial analysis of the recent history of the southern African countries, particularly since the advent of the Reagan administration, shows that there is a perfect coincidence and synchronization between the attitudes and the destabilizing actions of the Pretoria regime and those of the American Government. The instransigent attitude of the U.S. Government during the UN conference on Namibia in January 1981, which took place before the swearing-in of the Reagan administration, the subsequent emergence on American initiative of the so-called linkage [preceding word in English] theory, the constructive engagement policy, the recent formation by the South African Government of a puppet government in Namibia, the convening of a CIA-oriented meeting of UNITA puppets and Afghan, Laotian and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, and finally the repeal of the Clark amendment, are simply aspects of a concerted policy which is aimed at trying to destroy the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola and replace it by a puppet government. Such acts demonstrate the complicity and the indentical views of the U.S. and South African governments vis-a-vis southern Africa.

The recent legislative initiative of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress reveals the failure of the contructive engagement policy through which the U.S. administration gives support to South Africa not only to salvage apartheid but also to enable it to destroy SWAPO and the ANC, the only and legitimate representatives of the Namibian and South African peoples, and thus retard Namibia's independence and the abolition of apartheid, and at the same time also destabilize and subvert the progressive regimes in the region.

The attempted sabotage of the Malong oil complex in Cabinda Province by a commando group of the South African Army special forces and the destruction of civilian targets and human lives in Botswana recently are, in fact, the most obvious proof of this.

Having gotten rid of the moral, legal and financial restrictions which the Clark amendment represented, the U.S. Government will certainly try to give a new and more dangerous dimension to its involvement in southern Africa, moving from covert military support to overt support for the armed subversion and against the state terrorism. The aggressive policy and terrorism that the Pretoria government, encouraged by the United States, is waging against the peaceful states in the region results not only in enormous human losses, but also in large financial losses, as was publicly stated by the Angolan minister of external relations during the debate in the UN Security Council on the complaint by the People's Republic of Angola regarding the attempted sabotage fo the Malongo oil complex. The Angolan external relations minister disclosed on the occasion that if the attempted sabotage had been successful, the People's Republic of Angola would suffer damage estimated at more than $1 billion. The damage caused by acts of aggression of the racist Pretoria regime's forces since our independence have been estimated at more than $10 billion. This is the price that the peaceful peoples and countries of southern Africa must pay in order that (?South Africa can please its friends).

The repeal of Clark amendment will leave the U.S. administration and international imperialism free to openly and directly intervene in Angola and exercise military and political pressures on the Angolan state. This action not only harms (?U.S. moves towards) the People's Republic of Angola and the normalization of diplomatic relations, but also (?contradicts) the recent statements by U.S. diplomats condemning the attempted sabotage of the Malongo oil complex, which, if it had been successful, would not only have harmed the Angolan economy, but also the assistance and interests of U.S. citizens. The U.S. recent administration's initiative, which led to the repeal of the Clark amendment, means an escalation of its aggressive policy. It means an intolerable interference into the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola. It also poses a threat to peace and security in the region.

In view of (?this), the Government of the People's Republic of Angola has no other alternative but to suspend the contacts that it has been maintaining with emissaries of the American Government to analyze [words indistinct] and alert the international public opinion to the fact that the U.S. Administration and the Pretoria government (?constitute a stumbling block to peace) and are responsible for the escalation of vio[illegible] this part of the continent, and that the Angolan people [illegible]ernment are determined to defend at all costs the [illegible] territorial integrity of the People's Republic [illegible] liberty of their people which was so arduously at[illegible]

Luanda, 12 July 1985, year of the second congress of the party.

Commentary Views Suspension of Contacts With U.S.

MB141249 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 14 Jul 85

[ANGOP commentary: "No to Hatred"]

[Text] The decision of the People's Republic of Angola to suspend contacts with the U.S. authorities on a reduction of tension in southern Africa is a result of the connections between the White House and racist South Africa.

In truth, South Africans and Americans have always played a part in the long series of attempts against the Angolan people, who see their efforts for a peaceful solution constantly denied. They come under constant cross-fire from Washington and Pretoria on the battlefield and in the field of international politics.

Despite the fact that Angola has always resorted to dialogue on a constructive basis, the people are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that it is impossible to maintain contacts with an administration identifying itself with one of the most backward and internationally condemned systems — apartheid — and its puppets.

Due to this, the Angolan people are again forced to define where backpedaling and ambiguity end, and constructive dialogue based on peaceful coexistence begins. Citing examples, the carrot and stick policy was denounced by the Angolan Government. This policy is not exactly a new element in the Angolan people's struggle against imperialism, which continues trying to subjugate the Angolan people to its neocolonialist interests.

United behind President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, their government, and their democratic and social organizations, the same people who in the past took up arms to expell colonizers, racists, and puppets will make themselves heard as well as their demands that all types of aid to the counterrevolution which is organized, armed, and protected by South Africa and its accomplices be ceased.

The martyred Angolan people, who have for 25 years fought a heroic armed struggle, have not yet enjoyed a minute of peace since the independence, which was attained with great difficulty. They are united from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province and are in the words of Agostinho Neto, the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, an insurmountable wall. They say no to the dilatory maneuvers of the Reagan administration, which wants to install its puppets, pieces in their puzzle of global domination no to the imperialist maneuvers against our revolution; no to the death [words indistinct] headed by the White House; no to the financing and training of assassins and saboteurs, who have caused so much blood to run in the Angolan fatherland, which they want to stab; no to hatred, destruction, and violence; yes to love, to the future; and yes to mutual respect and friendship among the peoples.

BOTSWANA

Maripe Addresses Opposition Party Meeting

MB150645 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1128 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Delegates at the 24th annual conference of the opposition Botswana Peoples Party, BPP, has been called upon to do everything possible to strengthen and refurbish the party into a powerful force which could rule Botswana. The call was made by the BPP president, Dr Knight Maripe, when he opened the conference at the Lobatse community center yesterday. He said that to make the BPP strong, everybody must work hard, otherwise he said, the party has no chance of ever assuming power in the country.

Dr Maripe told the conference that as the [word indistinct] political party, the BPP had contributed a lot to the development of Botswana while out of power. He reminded the delegates that the 1989 general elections were around the corner, and called on constituencies and wards to identify both parliamentary and council candidates and cultivate on them. The BPP leader also expressed his party's concern at what he called a growing tendency in Botswana, where other ethnic groups were downtrodden. He argued that a united nation could not be built by forcing people to speak Setswana. He cautioned that political differences should not be developed into hatred.

Dr Maripe said his party supported diplomatic steps which were taken by the Botswana Democratic Party government following the raid on Gaborone by South African commandos, who gunned to death 12 innocent people, but he added that when people in the north were attacked by Zimbabweans, the government should also cry aloud and not keep quiet. Dr Maripe claimed that (?such) attacks had been made in the past, but nothing was said. Dr Maripe called on Batswana to be prepared to die for the protection of their country's sovereignty. He said his party was worried about the 14 June raid, and sent his message to those in power that the country's territorial integrity was not secure.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Claims SADF Troops To Help Protect Targets

MB130921 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Mozambican rebels say South Africa is sending troops to help the Frelimo government. In a statement issued to reporters in the Portuguese capital of Lisbon, Secretary General of the

MNR Evo Fernandes says a force of 1,000 regular South African troops serving on a voluntary basis will be sent to Mozambique to protect strategic targets, thought to be related to the power supply from Cahora Bassa Dam to South Africa.

Mr Fernandes has warned that foreign troops will be attacked by the MNR as soon as they enter Mozambique, and he says if they are captured they will be shot.

A spokesman for the SADF says he has no comment to make on the MNR claims.

Further on RSA Troops

HK130200 Hong Kong AFP in English 0119 GMT 13 July 85

[Text] Lisbon, July 12 (AFP) — The rebel Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR) today said 1,000 South African troops were helping defend the government of Mozambican President Samora Machel and threatened to execute all South African and Portuguese soldiers backing the Maputo Regime.

A statement signed by MNR leader Evo Fernandes charged that a South African military office had been set up in Maputo to coordinate the actions of some 1,000 South African soldiers guarding the Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique and high tension lines providing electricity from the dam to South Africa.

The statement said the South African troops, whom it said were under the orders of a former West German officer identified as Major Marz, had also been assigned to protect key Mozambican roads and rail lines from MNR sabotage attacks. "The South African and Portuguese mercenaries will be given the maximum sentence, meaning they will be shot," the statement said.

NAMIBIA

Caprivi Leader Cites Consideration of Secession

MB130629 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] There is strong evidence that there are moves afoot to seperate the Caprivi strip from the rest of Namibia. In the latest move, the leader of the Caprivi African National Union [CANU] has spoken at a news conference in Windhoek. Sue Cullinan has details:

CANU President and SWAPO dissident Miskahe Muyongo has told a Windhoek news conference that the secession of Caprivi and the possibility of joining the interim government were two questions his party will be considering. Muyongo was invited to Windhoek by one of the parties in the new administration, the DTA, after accepting an amnesty offer on Monday. It is thought that CANU may join the DTA in order to come into the National Assembly, or else participate in the Constitutional Council. On the question of the secession of Caprivi from Namibia, Muyongo has said that the possibility could not be ruled out. Caprivi is regarded as militarily and geographically strategic as it borders Angola, Zambia, and Botswana.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Denies Charges of Plotting Against Angola

LD132158 Johannesburg International Service in English
2100 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, says allegations by the Angolan Government that South Africa and the United States are plotting together against Angola are nonsense. Mr Botha appealed to Angola to support the view that the heads of state in South Africa should discuss the problems of the region together in an attempt to find solutions. He was responding to reports that Angola had suspended contacts with the United States over South African problems in protest at the lifting of a ban on military aid to UNITA. Reports quoted the Angolan Government as saying that lifting of the ban proved that South Africa and the United States wanted to replace the Angolan Government with UNITA. Mr Botha said only the Angolan Government could explain how it reconciled the punitive measures being planned against South Africa by the United States and the House of Representatives with the allegation that the United States Congress and South Africa were in league. Mr Botha said he hoped the news report was incorrect. Mr Botha said no foreign power, including the United States or the Soviet Union, could resolve the problems of southern Africa.

Mr Botha said he had no doubt that if the leaders of southern Africa could get together in an open-minded atmosphere, free of the divisive effects of the big power conflict, that (as heard) a realistic solution to the problems of southern Africa could be brought about. He said South Africa accepted that the United States was sincere in its attempts to bring about peace in southern Africa, but there were differences between the two governments on the methods that had to be used to promote, peace and stability in the region. He continued that despite these differences the two governments continued to see ways to remove conflicting standpoints by means of consultation.

Further on Denial

MB140522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says allegations that South Africa and the United States are plotting against Angola are nonsense. At the same time he referred to the important mediating role of the United States in southern Africa and called on Angola not to withdraw from the process of negotiation in southern Africa.

Mr Botha was reacting in Pretoria to the announcement that the Angolan Government was to cease its negotiations with the United States on peace in Southern Africa, following the repeal of the Clark amendment by the House of Representatives.

The amendment, which was approved in 1976, forbade U.S. aid to opponents of the MPLA government in Angola. The Angolan Government said the repeal of the amendment showed that South Africa and the United States shared the same objectives in South Africa. [As heard]

Mr Botha said only the Angolan Government could explain this allegation in the light of the punitive measures being planned against South Africa by the American Senate and the House of Representatives.

With reference to the mediating role of the United States in Southern Africa over the past few years, Mr Botha said South Africa accepted that the United States was sincere in its attempts to bring about peace in the region.

However, he said that there were differences between the two governments on the methods that had to be used to promote peace and stability in the region.

Minister Notes Dutch Reaction to Embassy Action

MB130606 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The Dutch foreign minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, has announced in The Hague that the Dutch ambassador to South Africa will be recalled if he does not get satisfaction from South Africa over the rearrest of Dutch citizen, Klaas de Jonge, at the Dutch Embassy earlier this week. The Netherlands is demanding an apology and disciplinary steps against the three South African policemen it says were involved in the incident as well as an assurance that there will be no recurrence. It is also demanding that 47-year-old Mr de Jonge be returned to the embassy in Pretoria.

Asked to comment on the latest Dutch statement, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he had taken note of his Dutch counterpart's comments. He said the two governments were presently involved in a dialogue concerning the affair and that it would not serve in the interests of a solution for him to make any further comment. The South African ambassador to The Hague, Mr David Louw, has handed a note to the Dutch Foreign Ministry, responding to the demands. However, Mr van den Broek said in a television interview that the Netherlands had so far received only unsatisfactory answers to the questions asked.

Mr de Jonge, a Dutch sociologist who has been resident in Harare, was rearrested at the entrance of the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria on Thursday, after escaping from the custody of three policemen. The police say that since Mr de Jonge's rearrest, a number of arms caches have been found in South Africa. These were to have served as distribution points for ANC terrorists.

Commentary Supports Reagan's Stand on Terrorism

MB131021 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Station commentary: "Terrorism"]

[Text] After nearly 2 decades, international terrorism in various forms seems to have become an established feature of world affairs. But this is by no means accepted by Western governments, as shown by the latest statement from President Reagan. The United States, he said, is not going to tolerate intimidation, terror, and outright acts of war. The American President was speaking a week after 39 hostages had been released from a hijacked airliner in Beirut. Among governments in the West, the will to eliminate terrorism — albeit only when it affects them directly — does exist.

What the latest hijacking incident has shown once again is that there is a much more deep-rooted hindrance to effective action. That hindrance is a lack of broad public support for strong government action, a situation which obviously exists because the people of the West have not yet been convinced that terrorism is a threat to their [word indistinct] if their governments [word indistinct].

That is due mostly to the selective indignations in governments. Until they, supported by the mass media, are able to persuade the people that terrorism as such, in all its forms, strikes at both the vital national interests and the democratic way of life in the West, they will have to continue to avoid taking the sometimes drastic action that is needed to destroy the phenomenon.

The governments themselves know by this time what needs to be done. For years their experts have been studying the issue, while government representatives of Western countries have themselves attended numerous meetings to work out programs of joint action. They have excellent intelligence on the most dangerous terrorist organizations in the world, their leadership, and their methods. They have identified the main host countries and are acquainted with their operations world-wide in promoting terrorism.

Mr Reagan spoke of these countries as "a confederation of terrorist states." Many Western governments have created special antiterrorist squads and formulated comprehensive plans for acting against terrorism by the methods available to democratic societies.

But democratic countries, unlike those that are behind the international terrorism, cannot simply launch into warfare. They are able to prosecute a war successfully only if their people are sufficiently informed about the situation to be aware of the dangers facing them.

It is only when Western governments begin clearly and consistently to respond to terrorism — to all terrorism — as a low-level act of war that they can begin to expect the full support from their people.

Botha Discusses Marxism at Youth Conference

MB121919 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says there would be chaos and violence in South Africa if Marxism were to succeed. Addressing an NGK [Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk, Dutch Reformed Church] youth rally in Bloemfontein, he said he knew that South Africa's road into the future would be, as he put it, full of deep potholes, but that the government sought peace and progress for all the peoples of the country.

He said much of the campaign against South Africa stems from quarters of what he termed the godless Marxist ideology around the world.

UDF Commission To Investigate Police Conduct

MB121016 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] The United Democratic Front, [UDF], which groups numerous organizations and bodies opposed to the South African Government's internal policy, has announced that it is to appoint a commission of enquiry to investigate the conduct of the police and the SADF in black towns. The acting national publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, has told SAPA that the commission will include prominent church leaders and local and international jurists. He said the South African Council of Churches was considering its role in the commission.

Mr Morobe said among the factors leading to the appointment of a commission of enquiry by the UDF were allegations of widespread SAP and SADF violence in the black towns, numerous requests from community and church leaders and from the families of people who died, and the need for what he called a tribunal of undoubted independence to investigate and assess the serious allegations involving (?organs of the states).

Bomb Explodes at Durban Electrical Installation

MB121917 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] A bomb exploded at an electricity installation in Kilburn Avenue in Musgrave, Durban, this evening, but no one was injured. Police say the device had been placed outside the door of the building, and it is not yet known what type of explosive was used.

Second Explosion at Substation

MB150808 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0759 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Durban, July 15, SAPA — A blast ripped through an electricity substation in Durban today. The explosion took place at the substation in Duffs Road, Avoca, and set fire to a transformer, blacking out power to the area.

Members of the SAP reaction unit were on the scene within minutes found two unexploded limpet mines nearby. Bomb experts were called in and the mines were de-activated.

It is believed the bombers cut through the wire fencing to enter the substation. The fire was put out by members of the Umhlanga protection services.

On Friday night an explosion, also believed to have been a limpet mine, rocked the central Berea, blowing out part of the heavy door of a substation. Windows of houses and flats nearby were shattered.

Police are investigating both explosions.

Violence Continues

HK130512 Hong Kong AFP in English 0458 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 13 (AFP) — South African police shot and killed a black man and wounded a black woman when a group of people attacked a black policeman's home in New Brighton Township, New Port Elizabeth, Friday as disturbances continued in black areas throughout the country, police said.

An explosion also slightly damaged an electricity sub-station in Durban, they said.

In the New Brighton clash, a black policeman and police guards posted at his house fired on a crowd of blacks attacking the policeman's home with stones and petrol bombs, a police spokesman said. One black male was "fatally wounded" and a black woman slightly wounded. The woman was now under police guard in hospital on a charge of public violence.

The spokesman claimed "criminal elements" were continuing to use the unrest situation "to commit criminal acts" and cited several incidents in which delivery vehicles and buses were stoned, petrol-bombed and robbed in different townships.

In Alexandra Township, near Johannesburg's affluent white northern suburbs, police arrested five blacks who threw an acid bomb at a police vehicle, the spokesman said.

Attacks on delivery vehicles were reported from Soweto, near Johannesburg, Molepoea, near Klerksdorp, and Daveyton, east of Johannesburg, where police fired rubber bullets to prevent a crowd from robbing a delivery vehicle, the spokesman said.

East Rand Townships Experience 'Near Anarchy'

MB141032 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Jul 85 p 11

[By Stephan Terblanche]

[Text] Black townships on the East Rand are in a state of near anarchy, with resident policemen and their families evacuated, councillors under siege in their own homes, and leaderless mobs roaming the streets indiscriminately attacking life and property.

Once peaceful townships such as Duduza and Kwathema have all the appearances of a second operational area with a strong presence of heavily armed police and soldiers.

Black smoke rises in several places each day from burnt-out cars and houses — the result of petrol bombs and hand grenades, and sporadic explosions or gunfire shatter the uneasy silence. And frequently rearing its sinister head — as in the Eastern Cape though less obvious — is what has become known as the Third Force.

Police claim this "force" to be a number of splinter factions who have broken away from the mainstream protest movements, dissidents within these movements, opposition groups and vigilantes attacking one another in an effort to gain political control of the unrest areas.

But the protest movements such as the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) claim this "force" to be a right-wing death squad, while some fingers point at the Security Branch.

The Anglican Suffragan Bishop for Johannesburg East, Rt Rev Simeon Nkoane, says the police and the Army should withdraw.

National Forum organiser Mr Saths Cooper says the Government itself has rendered the townships ungovernable and that the people are merely reacting to a situation they were born into.

"The clashes between the different groups on the East Rand are less apparent than in the Eastern Cape, but they do exist.

"That is when the state or agents provocateurs take advantage of the situation and add fuel to the fire," said Mr Cooper.

Security sources keeping a close watch on the situation say what started as legitimate grievances over issues such as conditions at schools has now deteriorated into an uncontrolled violence, with mobs having taken the law into their own hands attacking anybody suspected of collaborating with the authorities in any way.

A Ministry of Law and Order spokesman says it is the declared aim of the banned African National Congress and its internal "front organisations" to render the townships ungovernable.

"In order to do this police must be demoralised and discredited by being given the blame for the violence.

"But the police are there to maintain law and order and will defend themselves against attacks," he said.

This week Bishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, warned that the time has come when leaderless gangs will take over the townships because the legitimate leaders have all been locked away.

The only clear thing Hat emerges from a confusion of contradictory accusations as to who is to blame, what the causes are and how it can be ended is that there is no solution at present and even less communication between all the opposing forces active on the East Rand.

Even intelligence sources admit that the police and Army can merely [word indistinct] the violence but that they have no immediate solution to end it.

"There is a revolutionary assault going on out there and we have no instant counter-revolutionary solution," said one source.

They claim the violence was until recently spear-headed by the UDF-affiliated Congress of South African Students (Cosas). But since seven Cosas members were blown up by hand grenades, its role has diminished.

Police now pinpoint the youth congresses of the various townships and "ANC-orientated splinter groups who are out of control" as the main trouble makers.

Police also say that valuable information learned from injured youths who were arrested after the hand grenade incidents could possibly disprove the accusations that the police are responsible for much of the violence.

The funerals of the hand grenade victims this week in turn set the scene for more violence.

In two seperate incidents, Bishops Tutu and Nkoane went to the rescue of men who had been accused by mobs of being police informers.

In one incident the mob had already set alight an accused's car and were about to throw the man into the flames when the bishops intervened and saved his life.

"Never before have I pleaded for the lives of two men as I did this week and I hope I shall never have to plead for the life of an informer again," said Bishop Nkoane this week.

"I want to appeal to police informers and their controllers not to go to these funerals."

He also pleaded that the police should stay away from the funerals and maintain a low profile in the townships.

"We do keep a low profile at funerals. But the speakers at these funerals are the culprits," recorded the law and order spokesman.

"They incite the people to commit violence. This is a campaign against the police.

"The idea is to make the townships ungovernable, and to do that they must first get rid of the police."

"If the police and Army had to withdraw, things would become ten times worse on the East Rand and nobody would be able to restore any normality," says an intelligence source.

In the meantime policemen who lived in the townships have all been evacuated together with their families and by yesterday a least 78 policemen were homeless.

Their empty houses had been burnt to the ground by rioting mobs.

The other prime target of the mobs, blacks who serve on the various community councils, were bearing the brunt of the attacks.

Those who have not yet resigned from the councils or been killed by the mobs are under 24-hour police protection.

When a phone call was made this week to the house of Kwathema mayor the Rev Joe Mzamane — who serves under Bishop Nkoane in the Anglican Church — the phone was answered by a man claiming to be Mr Mzamane.

When he was asked about his views on the unrest, he said: "The people want the police here and only a small group of instigators are trying to get them out."

But in a second phone call to his house, the same man said that he was actually a policeman guarding the mayor.

He said that Mr Mazamane had not been home for several days.

Earlier this week a youth had been shot and killed when a stone-throwing mob attacked the house.

In the meantime, residents not yet direcLy caught up in the turmoil have resigned themselves to a violent way of life.

"We have become used to the Army camped outside the township, police in Caspirs patrolling the streets, no buses, no services and people being killed," says one resident.

Said another long-time resident of Katheiehong: "Every time I hear or see a convoy of Caspirs with policemen and soldiers rushing down the street, I know things are happening again."

Bishop Claims 'State Agency' Trying To Kill Him

MB140602 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] An Anglican bishop claims an agency of the South African state is trying to kill him. Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg, Simon Nkoane, says unknown people are trying to assassinate him because of his opposition to apartheid.

The bishop says his home in Kwathema Township on the East Rand has twice been petrol bombed, and he has twice been warned of attempts to kill him.

The police have declined to say what steps are being taken to protect the bishop from attack.

Nasionale Party Leader on Constitution, Reform

MB140600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP], Mr Jaap Marais, says that if the HNP were to come to power in the country, it would scrap the new Constitution, even if such a move had drastic consequences.

Addressing the party's regional congress in Bloemfontein, he said that the standard of living of whites was declining, while that of blacks was showing an upward trend.

Referring to the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, he said that the government had not received a mandate from the electorate to remove these laws from the statute book.

SWAZILAND

Security Police Conduct Nationwide 'Raids'

MB150901 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND
in English 15 Jul 85 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Security and general crime police conducted massive nationwide raids in a bid to flush out undesirable elements over the weekend.

The police were heavily armed with machine guns and other weapons.

The blitz started on Friday and continued yesterday morning in different parts of the country.

Assistant Superintendent Solly Mkhonta, the official police spokesman, said the operations were of a security nature. Road blocks were also mounted all over the country during the weekend.

The commissioner of police, Mr Majaji Simelane, dismissed rumours that an ANC base was smashed during the weekend operation.

Mr Simelane said the raids were intended to "cut down on the rate of crime in the country."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Government Jobs Only for ZANU-PF

MB140529 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] A new cabinet comprising ZANU-PF members only is expected to be announced tomorrow or on Tuesday. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, told party supporters in his Highfield constituency yesterday that the announcement of a new cabinet will be followed by that of government policy for the next 5 years.

Comrade Mugabe said experience has taught the ruling party that minority parties will never change. He warned that as ZANU-PF intensifies its political and ideological education, those who remain outside it will lose out in the end.

The prime minister said under a 1-party state, jobs will be given to members of the party, who understand its ideological line. Comrade Mugabe said the new stand adopted by ZANU-PF will extend to the civil service, where nonparty supporters will be replaced with ideologically capable party cadres.

He appealed to the people of Matabeleland to reject PF-ZAPU and its dissidents and urged supporters of the ruling party to win the confidence of nonparty members by persuasion and education.

Mugabe Blames 'Lawless Elements' for Problems

MB130540 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says Zimbabwe has made remarkable progress on the economic front despite 3 years of drought. Comrade Mugabe said this when he addressed the annual dinner of the Institute of Bankers in Harare last night. The prime minister also noted that his government made much progress in reconciling Zimbabwe's divergent groups and in resettling its peoples. However, Comrade Mugabe said the progress has not been matched in the social and political spheres because of lawless elements and the unrepentant as well as unreconstructed Rhodesian frontiersmen, who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing.

The prime minister attributed Zimbabwe's internal problems to these two catergories of elements, which refuse to be reconciled to the reality of the country's new order. He warned that the government will take the necessary measures to enable Zimbabwe to achieve peace, unity, and stability so as to create an environment for faster progress and development. Comrade Mugabe pointed out that the peace and tranquility experienced during the general election was the result of the government's relentless efforts to build a stable and peaceful environment.

He expressed the need to achieve higher levels of production in all sectors in order to curb unemployment resulting from the growing population. The prime minister said the national economy is expected to expand by about 4-5 percent this year because of the combined effects of the end of the economic downstream and the bumper harvest. Comrade Mugabe challenged the banking community to participate in broadening and deepening the recovery by expanding their operations to rural areas.

White Group Urges Abolition of Separate Rolls

MB120951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0942 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Harare, July 12, SAPA — A petition has been launched by a group of white Zimbabweans who feel that the 20 seats reserved for whites in the country's parliament have outlived their usefulness and should be abolished. A statement to this effect has been issued by two Harare lawyers, Mr Mervyn Immerman and Mr Anthony Eastwood.

Petition forms have already been printed and some firms are reported to have offered to pay the costs of newspaper advertisements, which will be cut-out and addressed petition forms.

The petition is aimed at whites, who are restricted to voting on the white roll. People who sign would "affirm our opposition to the continued existence of any separate roll in the firm belief that there should be one voters roll for all Zimbabweans."

The petitiion continues: "While aware of the constitutional restraints imposed at the time of independence, we feel the time is overdue for the Government of Zimbabwe to take practical and speedy steps to abolish the separate white roll and we pledge to support its abolition."

Further on Petition

MB130556 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] There has been an overwhelming response from the white, Asian, and colored community to a petition calling for the abolition of the 20 parliamentary seats reserved for whites under the Lancaster House Constitution. The petition was launched on Thursday by a group of white Zimbabweans who feel that the terms for the reserved white seats have outlived their usefulness. Mr Anthony Westwood, one of two Harare Lawyers, who launched the petition told ZIANA yesterday that favorable response has come from large-scale farmers and reputable business concerns.

The latest issue of the London based magazine, *AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST*, reports that a large number of Zimbabwean white business people have dissociated themselves from the conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe [CAZ] led by former rebel leader, Ian Smith. The magazine quotes a leading economist as saying the winning of the 15 white roll by the CAZ will not make any difference to Zimbabwe's future course because politics is about power and white power is now a thing of the past.

Demonstrators March in Support of Mugabe

MB140633 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Hundreds of ZANU-PF supporters marched through the streets of Masvingo yesterday in support of the prime minister's recent call on support of the minority parties trying to join the ruling party. The demonstrators, who were carrying posters of the prime minister, sang revolutionary songs in support of their leader and his policies, which led to ZANU-PF victory in the recent general election. The people were later addressed by the ZANU-PF secretary for external affairs in the national council of the youth, Comrade George Mudzukuti. Comrade Mudzukuti told the people that their demonstration is a clear indication of their unity and confidence in the leadership of Comrade Mugabe.

In Murewa, more than 4,000 people attended a ZANU-PF victory ceremony at Murewa sports club yesterday. The ceremony was also attended by all ZANU-PF Politburo and Central Committee members in the Mashonaland East Province as well as members of parliament for Murewa North and South constituencies. A Politburo member, Comrade Sydney Sekeremayi, thanked the people for voting for the ruling party in the recent general election. Five bulls were slaughtered for the ceremony.

1,700 Defect to ZANU-PF in Harare Province

MB150603 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] More than 1,700 people in Harare Province defected from minority parties to join ZANU-PF yesterday. In Mufakose, the ZANU-PF Harare Province secretary for publicity, Comrade (John Chakata), welcomed more than 1,500 new supporters from the district at a rally held at Tendai primary school. Another 148 joined the ruling party at a rally addressed by the ZANU-PF secretary for security in the province, Comrade Amos Midzi. The rally was held in Mavuku. At another rally in Rugare, 90 members from minority parties also defecteed to join the ruling party. The chairman of the Munomutapa District, Comrade Shadrack Zimuto, welcomed the new members, but warned them against double standards.

Mugabe at Pan-Africanist Congress Chief's Funeral

MB131202 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] The late chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Comrade John Nyathi Pokela, has been buried at Warren Hills cemetary in Harare with full military honors. Speaking at the burial ceremony, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, described the late nationalist as a staunch pan-Africanist, a committed revolutionary, who believed in the just and legitimate cause of his people. Comrade Mugabe said Comrade Pokela opposed cosmetic solutions to the problems of apartheid in South Africa and insisted that the evil policy practiced by the white minority in South Africa cannot be reformed.

The prime minister said the only compromise with apartheid is its overthrow. He urged the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army, APLA, and the entire masses of South Africa to take up the late Comrade Pokela's spear and zeal and overthrow the policy of apartheid and replace it with democracy. Comrade Mugabe said an enemy who uses guns to oppress the people can only be defeated through the use of the gun. He warned that as the resistance of the people of South Africa increases, so will the massacres of innocent civilians by the racist regime.

Comrade Mugabe said there is no easy way in a revolutionary armed struggle. He pledged full support for the Azanian struggle from his party, ZANU-PF, the government, and the people of Zimbabwe.

HERALD Discusses U.S. International Policy

MB140608 Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Jul 85 p 6

[Editorial: "United States and Terror"]

[Text] Today is America's birthday and according to President Reagan, "the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, marked both the beginning of a new nation and the start of a great epoch in the history of political affairs."

We would all wish to congratulate the U.S. on this day for, like ours, the independence of America, to use President Reagan's words, allowed the Americans to be "acknowledged as citizens of a free land where they had been only colonial subjects of a distant monarch." But "the history of political affairs" as it relates to the foreign policies of the U.S. Government in many parts of the Third World puts in question the validity of the assumption that American independence was important for anyone who believes in freedom.

The people of South Africa, for example, are today struggling against a minority racist system that has oppressed them for 300 years. The brutality of this rule is by far worse than the colonial rule of Britain the Americans had to rise up against in arms. It should be natural for the people of South Africa to expect sympathy and support from the American nation which came into being as a result of an armed uprising against foreign dominaton.

But instead the American Government opposes all armed resistance against Pretoria, preferring, on the contrary, an ambigous approach which has the practical effect of giving comfort and solace to the apartheid system. To all intents and purposes the U.S. attitude towards this problems gives the impression that the legitimacy of armed resistance to unjust governments ended when America won its war of independence against British colonialism.

As the U.S. celebrates its 209 years of independence today, President Reagan has vowed to fight against terrorism throughout the world. This is, indeed, a noble sentiment, yet here again we have to define and agree on what terrorism is.

We regard the apartheid regime which is attacking constituted governments like Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, Angola and Zambia as a terrorist regime deserving the condemnation of all civilised communities.

But the U.S. Government regards those who fight to overthrow the apartheid regime as the terrorists.

We regard those fighting with U.S. assistance to overthrow the revolutionary Sandinista government as the terrorists, but the U.S. regards the Nicaraguan government as the instigator of terrorism in Central America.

We regard the Zionist state of Israel, which dispersed the Palestinians to the four corners of the world and is denying them a home of their own, illegally occupying Arab lands in defiance of United Nations resolutions of which the U.S. is a founder member, as a government that commits acts of terrorism, but the U.S. Government regards that regime as legitimate and the Palestinians fighting to regain their homeland as the terrorists.

Experience has shown there is little or no agreement at all between many Third World countries and the U.S. on the meaning of terrorism and since much of what the U.S. appears to be defending in this connection in the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America is contrary to UN objectives, the definition of terrorism will remain controversial.